

PLEA IS MADE  
BY LADY SIMON  
TO FREE SLAVESImpressive Pictures Painted  
of Conditions in Abyssinia  
and Elsewhere4,000,000 NATIVES  
NOW IN SERVITUDELeague of Nations Bring About  
the Manumission of 400,-  
000 Colored People

By WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Lady Simon, wife of Sir John Simon, who made an eloquent appeal for the support of the Anti-Slavery and Aborigines Protection Society, on behalf of 4,000,000 slaves in the world, from the stage of the London Pavilion, where the film "Uncle Tom's Cabin" is being shown, said that it was the first time she had ever spoken behind the footlights. Applause followed the statement that as slavery had been abolished in the United States it should be wiped out in every other part of the world, notably in Abyssinia and China.

The force of public opinion alone, she said, was sufficient to free 213,000 slaves in Sierra Leone. The League of Nations was sending a ray of light into the darkness and by its effort the manumission of 400,000 was achieved.

Lady Simon drew an impressive picture of conditions in Abyssinia. "We have reason to believe that there are 4,000,000 slaves to be set free, as many that is as were on the cotton plantations in the southern states. It is not only on these pictures that these things are happening. In Abyssinia, beautiful villages are raided, children torn from their mothers and husbands from their wives. They are marched in chains across the desert, taken to the slave markets and sold like cattle. The slave trade is a profitable business. So long as you have slave-owners you will have slave-raiding and slave-trading. This infamous trade should be abolished. It is to do all we can to end it.

"Present-day slavery," Lady Simon continued, "is the greatest crime of the age. The Anti-Slavery Society is carrying on a campaign to secure its complete abolition in the lifetime of this generation." She begged her audience to support the great effort. Sixty-five years ago the United States, at the cost of civil war and under the leadership of the immortal Abraham Lincoln, she said, had put an end to slavery under the Stars and Stripes. One hundred years ago

abolished, but even on the outskirts of the empire, on the distant frontiers of Burma, a considerable number of slaves were recently still held in bondage.

Lady Simon told of the meeting of chiefs called a year ago by Sir Harcourt Butler, Governor of Burma, when he declared that slavery must cease, and the sending of an expedition which cost the lives of three British officers, but which freed from 7000 to 8000 slaves. British representatives in the past Assembly at Geneva proposed that a slave-carrying ship should be regarded as a pirate so that it might be raided, and the slaves set free, said Lady Simon. Several powers, France, Italy, Portugal and others would not join in this demand, "but we hope," she said, "that this clause will be added to the slavery convention, and we may save these poor people who are sent into slavery for no reason at all but that their faces are black."

Lady Simon was accompanied onto the platform by a Negro taking the part of Uncle Tom whose father was freed from slavery 65 years ago. Later the venerable actor was introduced to the mother of Sir John Simon.

**UNION MEDAL FOR PERSHING**  
PHILADELPHIA (AP)—Gen. John J. Pershing will receive the Union League gold medal at the annual Lincoln Day exercises of the league Feb. 11. The only contemporary to have received the league's gold medal is President Coolidge.

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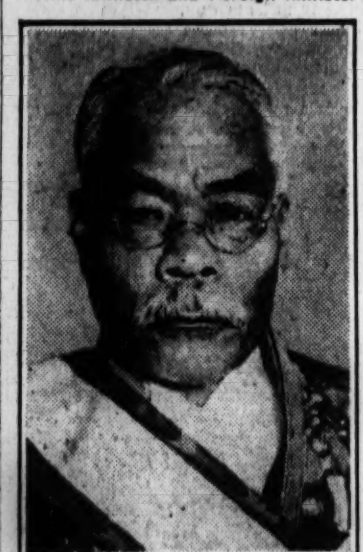
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Japanese Diet Is Dissolved  
as Vote of Censure Is Moved

Japan's Political Leaders

BARON TANAKA  
Prime Minister and Foreign MinisterYUKU HAMACHI  
Head of the Minseito Party, Who Was Formerly Minister for Home Affairs in the Japanese Cabinet. Although styled the "Ministry" Party, it held 10 more seats in the House than did the Party in Power.

TOKYO (AP)—The long-threatened dissolution of the Japanese Diet took place today.

The Opposition immediately presented a motion of censure upon the reassembling of the Diet after a New Year's recess.

The Government, however, forestalled an actual vote by announcing the dissolution as soon as the Finance Minister had finished his speech.

The denunciation of the Government by the Opposition was due to the latter's dissatisfaction with the Government's Chinese policy and with measures adopted for readjustment of the financial and economic situation in Japan.

The Opposition in particular held the Government responsible for the outbreak of an anti-Japanese movement in China and denounced the expedition to Shantung as an unfortunate blunder.

As the law requires a general election within 30 days after dissolution, elections were fixed for Feb. 20.

The political situation in Japan has been obscure for several days. Although it was generally expected that the Diet would be dissolved shortly after its assembly, it was by no means certain until the Opposition announced its intention of introducing a vote of nonconfidence.

## Japanese Foreign Policy

Outlined by Baron Tanaka

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Baron Tanaka, Premier and Foreign Minister of Japan, touched upon matters of international importance at the opening of the Japanese Diet.

He declared that it is "gratifying to note that relations between Japan and the various treaty powers are growing in cordiality and that the work of the League of Nations, in which this country, as a member state, is heartily co-operating in its remarkable progress year after year."

"The conference of Japan, Great Britain, and the United States, for the limitation of naval armaments, which was convened at Geneva in June, last year, at the instance of Mr. Coolidge, president of the United States, unfortunately failed to achieve the end it had in view, despite the zealous efforts of the powers concerned," he announced.

**Promotion of Peace**  
"In participating in that conference, the Japanese Government made it their basic principle to contribute to the security of world peace and the lightening of the burden on peoples, without losing sight of the safety of our national defense. Our delegates consistently followed this principle and endeavored to assert our claims on the one hand and to harmonize the views of the British and American delegates on the other. I believe that Japan's fair and just stand toward the question of armament limitation and her sincere efforts for the promotion of universal peace at that memorable international gathering were fully recognized by the world at large."

"The work of the conclusion and revision of our treaties, commerce and navigation with different countries is now in progress, and I deem it a cause of satisfaction to Japan and the countries concerned that the German Ambassador in this country and myself last year, and that there was effected in August last a Franco-Japanese agreement concerning residence and navigation in French Indo-China."

**Relations With the United States**  
"As to the relations between Japan and the United States," said Baron Tanaka, "it is to be regretted that the question of discriminatory legislation against Japanese immigration, which are essential to the solution of such questions, are gradually growing."

"Our intercourse with the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, one of our good neighbors, is growing in amity, and the diverse economic undertakings carried on by our nationals in Russian territory in Far Eastern districts indicate fair progress. Further, trade between the two countries is marked by gradual development."

**Turning to China, Baron Tanaka said:** "It is most deplorable that dis-

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Forest Giant Has Lumber  
Enough for 22 Houses!

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Sacramento, Calif. A TREE containing enough lumber to build 22 homes of average size has been officially recognized as a contender for the title of "Monarch of California Forests."

The State Department of Natural Resources announced the giant Sequoia near Grinnell, Humboldt County, was 308 feet high, 20 feet in diameter, and contained 361,566 board feet of merchantable lumber.

California's other noted trees include the "General Grant," in General Grant National Park, 264 feet high and 35 feet in diameter, and the "General Sherman," in Sequoia National Park, 280 feet high and 36 feet in diameter.

RUSSIA DEEPLY  
INTERESTED IN  
AFGHAN VISITSoviet Spokesman Tells  
Monitor Representative of  
Country's Foreign Policy

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

By Cable to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PARIS—The significance of the European visit of the King and Queen of Afghanistan, the possibility of a Franco-Russian debt arrangement, and the acceptance of a pact of non-aggression between Russia and Poland and contiguous countries, the effect of the oil war—these were the interesting subjects dealt with by the spokesman of the new Russian Ambassador, Mr. Bogdanov, in conversation with The Christian Science Monitor representative.

It would appear that Russia attaches considerable political meaning to the tour of the King and Queen of Afghanistan. Their purpose is after their Italian sojourn to come to Paris on Wednesday next. They then go to England and Germany and return to Afghanistan by way of Russia. It is on this point of the sovereign's return by Moscow that the Russian spokesman laid much stress. It is known that the British have complained of Russian propaganda in Afghanistan.

The situation seen from the Russian angle is that Afghanistan was formerly forbidden to entertain any foreign relations except with England, but after the war Afghanistan asserted its independence. The

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CONTROVERSY  
REOPENED OVER  
PRAYER BOOKBishops of Anglican Church  
Publish Revised Draft  
Measure

By WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The English prayer book controversy has been revived in an intensified form by a revised draft of the measure which the bishops have published. The draft, while making minor concessions to the House of Commons' criticism, leaves almost intact the main stumbling-block which has been the sanction of the rejected new book gave to the permanent reservation of the sacrament. This fact has been emphasized for the opposition by Lord Cullen, who says: "The House of Commons felt unable to authorize what might reasonably be construed as a change in the church's sacramental doctrine and culture in a home or medieval direction. It also distrusted the Episcopal policy for checking liturgical disorder."

The Rt. Rev. James M. C. Welland, dean of Durham, admits this from the churchmen's viewpoint, where he says:

**Reservation of Sacrament**  
"The permission accorded for the reservation of the sacrament must be held to constitute a change, not, indeed, in doctrine, but in the balance of doctrine within the church. A good many churchmen feel that reservation is in effect the dividing line between Protestantism and Romanism. But the assent of evangelical churchmen generally to reservation might, I think, be won if the consecrated elements were in accordance with primitive usage, carried straight from the altar to the sickbeds of persons who desire to communicate. But if the sacred elements are reserved in auburns or otherwise within the churches or the vestries of churches, it will be practically impossible to prevent the adoration of the elements."

**Neither Point Met**  
The bishops' present proposals meet neither of these main points. They define the locations in the church or vestry where the elements may be reserved somewhat more definitely than was first done, so as to prevent their being kept on or about the altar. They also reinstate the so-called "black rubric," so as to make it plain that in the original version that "no adoration is intended" but permission for the permanent reservation remains.

Regarding disciplinary measures, also no essential changes are made. The chief alterations being to reduce the rule-making powers at first proposed.

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Student Alumni to Fix Own Fees  
for Courses in Mutual ServiceEducation Along New Line  
Included in University  
of Michigan Plan

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ANN ARBOR, Mich.—A plan for an "Alumni University of Michigan," founded on the mutual basis of service to and by the alumni, and declared to originate a standard of alumni achievement not previously attempted by any other university, has just been made public by Dr. Clarence C. Little, president of the university.

In announcing the plan to the 85,000 former students and alumni, Dr. Little explained that enrollment in the Alumni University is open to all who wish to take part in this new educational adventure. Tuition fees are just what those enrolling wish to give wholeheartedly and enthusiastically to one or more purposes of the university. While a system of promotions and recognized grades of distinction for those enrolled is to be worked out, there will be no graduation from the alumni university; the relationships established within it are to be permanent.

**Mutual Basis of Service**  
The reason given for the new project is that a "university must be young in spirit if it is to lead and inspire youth." Dr. Little referred to an undergraduate university as a co-operative venture between the state which supports it, its students and its faculty in common service and with common aims and ideals. The alumni university is founded on the mutual basis of service to and by the alumni. "He must receive something from the organization as it is planned, and he must give something to it in return," he said.

The alumni university is planned to give two definite things to the alumni; one of them, material, the other idealistic. The material benefit is in connection with the business and recreation of the former undergraduate students. The alumni university will keep its members well informed and up-to-date in the latest advance in any subject or subjects which are of particular interest to the former student.

If he is interested in English literature or other similar activities the alumni university will provide him with reading and supervised study courses. If he is interested in architecture it will put him in touch with the latest advances in design in that field. It is the aim of the alumni university to bring to the alumni some greater permanency of interest and opportunity for support than comes to him through the athletic contests which formerly have been, possibly, the only connecting link with his alma mater.

**Contribution to Ideals**  
The contribution to the ideals of those enrolled in the alumni university, according to Dr. Little, is the giving of "an opportunity to show that the lessons taught, by those great teachers who spent their time and energy and who literally gave their lives to impress the student with the sense of public service and to show the student beauty and truth, were not in vain. It can arouse that spirit of eternal youth which enables the alumnus to give directly to the youth which is today and which is to come."

The alumni university plan is not the appeal of an institution in need for funds, said Dr. Little; it is rather a lasting hand-clasp between the alumni and their alma mater, which must lead to friendship of a different order which must enable the alumnus on the basis of the experience which he has received out in the world to come back and talk with her on the basis of a much more true equality than was possible when he was a student.

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## Summons the Alumni

DR. CLARENCE C. LITTLE  
President of University of Michigan,  
Develops New Field of Work.

Understood & Understood

WASHINGTON—Farm relief legislation in Congress has resolved itself into an issue between farm-bloc leaders on methods of procedure. Involved in the conflicting views are personal and Presidential policies.

Three programs are being urged. One, supported by Senate farm leaders and a number of farm organizations would have Congress stand pat on the McNary-Haugen equalization fee bill, send it to the President, and if he vetoes the measure undertake to pass it over his dissent.

Successful or unsuccessful in this plan, the issue, this group feels, would be made a factor in the nominating convention within the Republican Party and would operate against Mr. Coolidge and Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce and in favor of such candidates as Frank O. Lowden, former Governor of Illinois, Vice-President Taft, and Charles Curtis (R.), Senator from Kansas.

In operating against Mr. Coolidge, it is the thought of certain farm-bloc leaders that a veto of a farm-relief measure would prevent "the resurrection" of one of these men, as a prominent Republican Senator expressed it, at the Kansas City convention.

**Where House Group Stands**  
The second proposal is being strongly backed by an apparent majority of House farm-bloc leaders. It contemplates the enactment of a compromise McNary-Haugen bill, a measure that would be certain to muster presidential approval. Such an outcome is viewed by these congressional leaders as not only bringing about the legislative accommodation they declare is greatly needed, but as working to their individual political advantage in the coming congressional elections.

The fact that the Senate floor leaders insisting on a determined stand on the original McNary-Haugen bill are not up for re-election this year, and that the House farm leaders must all go before the electorate is a controlling factor in the divergence

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INTERVENTION  
ISSUE EASED  
FOR AMERICASEffort for Formal Treaty  
Obligations Abandoned  
at Havana MeetingDEFINITION OF STAND  
WILL BE SUBSTITUTEDUnited States Delegation Indicates  
Willingness to  
Discuss NicaraguaBy DREW PEARSON  
SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HAVANA—Although the Pan-American Conference has been rather unfruitful so far in the matter of official committee action, already three important policies have been delineated in the conference "jobbies."

First, is the opinion, which though not formally announced, has been expressed within the American delegation that if any country wishes to discuss Nicaragua, the United States will make no opposition but will consider it a good thing for any delegation to unburden itself on any subject where frank discussion may clear up misunderstandings.

Second is the opinion of many delegates, expressed most pointedly by Gustavo Guerrero, Foreign Minister of Salvador, that arbitration will be one of most important subjects to be considered at the Havana Congress.

**Decision on Intervention**  
Third, is the International Public Law Committee's definite abandonment of the hope of incorporating regulations on the subject in a formal treaty. Instead it will content itself with drawing up a series of declarations defining the Pan-American position on this question.

This decision was reached in a sub-committee in which it was first declared that the first project of drawing up treaties on the subjects of "fundamental bases of international law" and of "states" were much too ethereal to be adopted universally and should be dropped altogether.

Creates Ferrera of Cuba argued that it would only detract from the prestige of Pan-Americanism if treaties were withdrawn which no countries were willing to ratify. Thereupon James Brown Scott, delegate from the United States, who participated in formulating the proposed law code at Rio de Janeiro, proposed and maintained that these projects should not be abandoned.

As a compromise it was decided to make the code of international public law a series of declarations instead of a treaty.

**The Chief Issue**  
The most important part of these two sections is Article Three which reads: "No state may intervene in the internal affairs of another."

It is considered doubtful if the United States will adhere to this unless intervention is defined according to State Department policy.

Gustavo Guerrero, chairman of the committee, stated that he favored arriving at a concrete definition of intervention and that the committee would take this up. He declined to state his own definition in advance but called attention to the various definitions advanced by Argentina, Haiti, Mexico, Santo Domingo and Paraguay.

Haiti proposes to define intervention not only as "diplomatic pressure" but as "diplomatic pressure" by which the United States might have been charged with "intervening" in Mexico when it refused to recognize the Obregon Government.

Argentina has proposed that intervention include the use of force in "external affairs" of a state. Thus if Argentina and Cuba concluded a treaty which the United States did not favor, it could not object without being accused of intervention.

**Intervention on Invitation**  
The Dominican Republic and Mexico have defined intervention as the occupation of the territory of a state even at the invitation of the state occupied. This would make the present occupation of Nicaragua illegal, even though done at the invitation of President Diaz, as is the case.

Finally, Paraguay has proposed that intervention be defined as "material pressure or moral coercion" according to which the United States was guilty of intervention when it refused to sell munitions and airplanes or even sulphuric acid to Mexico during the last year.

I understand that the United States delegation will accept any definition of intervention which gives a country the right to intervene for the protection of its nationals.

HAVANA (AP)—Recommendations adopted by the committee on public international law, which will be submitted to the Pan-American conference, recommend that instead of the drawing up of conventions specifically prohibiting intervention in the affairs of another state and ordering recognition of de facto governments, these maxims should be merely contained in a "declaration of principles."

The committee recommends "in principle" that:

"No state may intervene in the internal affairs of another."

"A government is to be recognized whenever it fulfills the following conditions:

"1. Effective authority with a probability of stability and consolidation, the orders of which govern"

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FARM LEADERS  
RAISE ISSUE ON  
PLAN OF ACTIONThree Distinct Means of  
Procedure on Relief Bills  
Considered

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

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## NEW GOVERNOR OF FREE STATE IS OPTIMISTIC

James McNeill Declares He  
Will Keep Clear of Party  
Politics

By Wireless from Monitor Bureau  
LONDON—James McNeill, the new Governor-General of Ireland who will take up his duties early in February, in the course of an interview here declared that farming was the greatest factor in the future prosperity of the Irish Free State. He will avoid participation in party politics.

"As the King's representative, I hope, with my wife's help to render useful public service," he said. "I look forward to seeing many beautiful places in my country which are still unknown to me."

Mr. McNeill, who continues to act as High Commissioner in London for the Irish Free State, a position he has held since 1923, served a quarter of a century in the Indian Civil Service and was a member of the Imperial Legislative Council. "The general conditions prevailing when my predecessor, Mr. Healy, consented to become the first Governor-General of Ireland," he continued, "cannot have encouraged him, optimistic though he is, to hope for such progress as he made during his term of office. I am, fortunately, taking up the work under more favorable conditions."

**Agricultural Depression Improves**  
"Civil strife is only a memory. Political contests are decided by constitutional methods. The agricultural depression of five years ago has gradually been replaced by much more satisfactory conditions. The farmers, stimulated rather than discouraged by a series of bad years, united with the government in pushing on the work of agricultural organization. People outside of Ireland may be more easily misled by signs of peaceful progress from the noteworthy increase in the tourist traffic and the efforts of the Irish Tourist Association which seeks to encourage the improvement of hotel accommodation and transport facilities. The attendance at the annual Dublin horse show, now the most spectacular item in the long record of achievement of the Royal Dublin Society, grows year by year."

Mr. McNeill spoke of the industrial growth, particularly of the Shannon electricity scheme which is nearing completion, saying that the commercial possibilities were already attracting attention not only in Ireland but abroad.

**To Abstain From Politics**  
These facts, he continued, showed when he succeeded Mr. Healy that he would "return to a peaceful country in which well-considered plans of development had been energetically carried out."

Explaining his intention to strictly abstain from politics, he said: "My duty is to the people of the Free State. Naturally I hope, during my term of office, I shall have the opportunity of both performing a useful public service and of enjoying pleasant social relations with Irish men and women who wish to co-operate in any form of useful work. I have by no means forgotten my Indian experiences. My Indian friends included the late Maharajah Sir Pratap Singh, the late M. G. K. Gokhale, His Highness, the Aga Khan, and late Maharajah of Kolhapur. I am glad the Aga Khan has many years of activity before him and I hope I may see ere long his splendid horse on the stock farm at the Curragh."

## JAPANESE DIET IS DISSOLVED

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turbances in China still continue with no prospect of their cessation and that her political situation is devoid of stability, thereby adversely affecting in various ways the powers that are intimately related to that country. Merely from an economic point of view, this is a matter of serious consequence, particularly to Japan.

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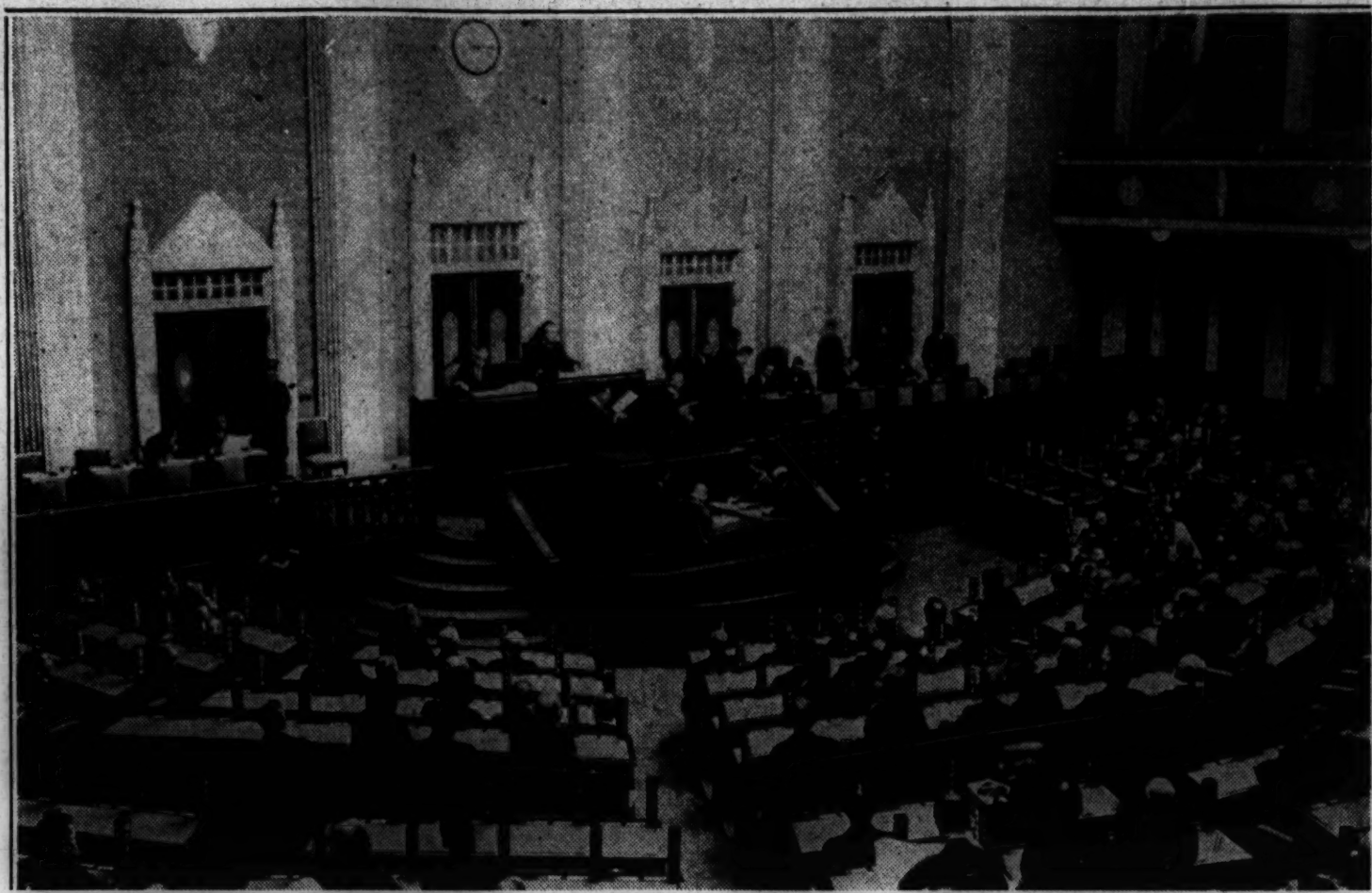
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## Reassembling of the Japanese Parliament



Diet in Session at the Opening Sitting Late in December. The Long-Threatened Dissolution Has Now Taken Place. Elections Have Been Fixed For Feb. 20.

## RUSSIA DEEPLY INTERESTED IN AFGHAN VISIT

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present voyage, therefore, is meant as demonstrating such independence, and the King is entering into direct contacts with the rulers of the various great powers. During the Paris stay there will be a constant round of festivities and public functions. Their majesties will be met at the railway station by President Doumergue. They will be given a suite of rooms in the Quai d'Orsay, where they will receive the city authorities and diplomatic corps.

"Naturally we watch these movements with the greatest interest. But it is the desire of Russia to place itself on friendly terms with all nations. It is recognized that the co-existence of two régimes is possible in the world. The Soviet régime can live side by side with the capitalist régime. We have offered a pact of non-aggression to France and negotiations will immediately be taken up. Christian Rakovsky before his recall proposed the pact. M. Briand at Geneva intimated to Maxim Litvinoff his willingness to examine the proposals. Mr. Bogvalevski will, therefore, take up the matter in earnest."

"Would such a pact be dependent on the debt settlement?" asked the Monitor representative.

"No, they are entirely separate subjects, so far as Russia is concerned. We offer a pact whether there is a debt arrangement or not."

Nevertheless the Russian representative appeared to think that a debt settlement was possible in the near future. He called attention to the excellent relations of Russia with other countries. Not the smallest incident had occurred between Russia and Poland for three years, and good will was shown on both sides.

Commercial accords and a non-aggression treaty were almost ready. Poland, however, wished to conclude a non-aggression pact simultaneously with Rumania, Latvia, and Estonia. The Russian reply was that these countries should look after themselves, and while Russia was prepared to draw up treaties with

them, the Polish pact should stand on its own legs.

With regard to Lithuania in its quarrel with Poland, the position of Russia was simple. Russia had only one object, namely to assure peace. Russia was against war in the Baltic because if once fighting began nobody could say where it would end.

Quite bluntly the spokesman accused the oil magnates of having forced the hand of the British Government to provoke a rupture. Both the big companies had negotiated for Russian oil. It was pointed out that France obtained 70 per cent of the oil needed by its navy from Russia and 25 per cent of the general French consumption came from Russia. These orders were renewed and America was now making large purchases. There was no reason why that should not continue.

"Immigrant Case"

Defense Wins Prize

Three justices from the higher courts of New York, South Dakota, and the District of Columbia presided as judges at the final arguments in the Ames Competition at the Harvard Law School, and the decision was awarded to the Sanford Club, which had the defense in a case involving an immigrant's right to stay in the United States. The Bryce-Powell Club had the prosecution.

The arguments were the last in a series of more than 1000 extending over a period of three years and in which more than 50 clubs were eliminated before the final contest. C. G. Heimendinger and M. E. Purcell represented the Bryce-Powell Club, and H. P. Carter and J. C. Toaz the Sanford Club.

The case was tried before C. W. Pound of the New York Court of Appeals, acting as chief justice in the case; D. E. Campbell, chief justice of the Supreme Court of South Dakota, and W. J. McCoy, chief justice of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia.

The judges gave the decision after the counsel had argued for three hours. The eight senior members of the Sanford Club, according to the tradition of the school, will have their names carved in the Langdell Hall library. A prize of \$400 was awarded to the winning club, and \$200 to the losing club, out of a fund of Dean James Barr Ames of the law school.

## CONTROVERSY REOPENED OVER PRAYER BOOK

(Continued from Page 1)

posed for the archbishops and bishops which have been criticized as unduly wide. Another alteration provides that the prayer for the King be offered every morning and evening throughout the year.

**Compromise Is Indicated**

These and other smaller changes are all in the direction of compromise, but strong doubts are felt here whether, unless modified materially in the discussions which are now to begin in the Church Assembly, they will suffice to make the House of Commons reverse its recent rejection of the revised prayer book.

Nevertheless the explanatory memorandum now issued by the bishops envisages the possibility of the measure being once more before Parliament by Whitsuntide. In the meanwhile the Protestant Alliance which led the opposition to the prayer book measure as first proposed, now announces that it will oppose the present version uncompromisingly, as being "still on the wrong side of the cleavage between ourselves and Rome."

LONDON (AP)—Comment on the new revision of the prayer book by the House of Bishops tends in several newspapers toward supporting the statement of Bishop Barnes of Birmingham that the revision is "gravely inadequate." The newspaper comment also tends toward the fear that the present position brings the question of disestablishment more prominently than ever before the public.

The Morning Post declares: "We are bound to say we can see little prospect either of lessening the controversy or smoothing the passage for this new edition."

**Amendments Declared "Trivial"**

The Post says that the amendments in the prayer book can hardly be classed otherwise than as trivial, so far as they concern the grounds for opposition to the original measure. "The conflict must end either by a new and more significant rebuttal to the Episcopacy," the Post says, "or the passage of the measure

which, as it stands, must offend the conscience of a very large number of loyal Anglicans."

The Daily News, the chief Free Church organ in Great Britain, which supported the original prayer-book measure, thinks the new proposals do not go far enough and may result in a second rejection which must almost certainly result in an appeal for disestablishment. The News disagrees with Bishop Barnes in only one thing, that is the bishop's expressed belief that in the debate to which the church seems to be drifting the church may be ruined.

The Manchester Guardian, discussing disestablishment, cites the church patronage question among several other matters which, it says, cannot be ignored much longer. It adds, however, that the remedy, when it comes, will be so difficult and drastic that no government is likely to undertake so heavy a task willingly. "When the change comes," the Guardian adds, "it will come because the church itself demands it."

The Daily Telegraph, which like other commentators takes note of the fact that the prayer book proposals may be considerably altered before they are submitted to Parliament again, says that disestablishment in the meantime has come definitely to the foreground in practical politics.

**TRANS-PACIFIC FLIGHT PLANNED**

SAN FRANCISCO (AP)—Maj. Tien Lai Huang, of the aviation force of the Chinese Nationalist Army, announced here he had asked Col. Charles A. Lindbergh to join him in piloting a tri-motored monoplane from San Francisco to Shanghai in June of this year. The trip would be made by way of Honolulu and Midway Island.

**ELECTRIC REFRIGERATION CORP.**

Electric Refrigeration Corporation reports for the quarter ended Dec. 31 net loss of \$147,472 after expenses, interest, etc., compared with net loss of \$541,367 in quarter ended Dec. 31, 1926.

## Madison Square Poultry Show Averages High in All Classes

Judges Report Unusually Meritorious Displays—Boston  
Fancier Wins Majority of Firsts for Brahmas—  
Other Awards Show Interesting Records

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW YORK—Birds exhibited at the thirty-ninth annual Madison Square Poultry Show, now in progress here, averaged better in all classifications than have the aggregate exhibits during the last few years, according to the opinion expressed by judges in charge of awards.

C. H. Tyler of Boston, Mass., won the largest number of first places in exhibits of both Light and Dark Brahmas. He took three first places with Light Brahma entries and four firsts in the Dark Brahma classifications. The Hillcrest Poultry Yards of Saugus, Mass., carried first place in the only Dark Brahma class which they entered.

**Prizes in Six Divisions**

The Wilburth Poultry Farm, of Robinsville, N. J., made a clean sweep of the White Plymouth Rock class, taking first and second in six divisions. C. N. Meyers, of Hanover, Pa., and the Brielle Poultry Farms, of Brielle, N. J., were other big winners taking practically all awards in the Barred Plymouth Rock class.

The Havemeyer Farm, of Islip, L. I., took first place in all six classifications of White Wyandottes. Marshall Bassick, of Bridgeport, Conn., made a similar record in awards for Buff Wyandottes. Six classifications of Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds were all taken by Bowles & Ferry, of Hornell, N. Y. Grove Hill Poultry Yards, of Waltham, Mass., took six firsts covering every classification of Single Comb Dark Brown Leghorns.

**Awards for White Leghorns**

Henry P. McKean, of Beverly Farms, Mass., with a large exhibit

of single comb white Leghorns, took four of the six classifications with the Homewood Farm of Greenwich, Conn., placing first in the remaining divisions.

Bird Brothers of Meyersdale, Pa., with the largest turkey exhibit, took first place in all bronze turkey classifications. Fourteen classifications were open to geese, but there was competition in only two divisions, in which Clarence W. King of Romulus, N. Y., and Shallenberger Brothers of Argyle, N. Y., divided honors. The Shellenberger entries took every first place in the Aylesbury duck classification while Roy E. Pardee of Islip, L. I., swept the awards in the Pekin duck class.

**CHINESE EXECUTE**

**ALLEGED COMMUNISTS**

HANKOW (AP)—Thirty persons accused of Communism have been executed in the past 24 hours as the result of a renewal of the Chinese drive against Communists.

Martial law was in force in the Wuhan cities—Hankow, Hanyang and Wuchang—today. The Chinese charge the Communists with plotting an uprising.

**WATCH REPAIRING**

**REASONABLE PRICES**

**HIGH GRADE**

**CLOCK REPAIRING**

**ARTHUR W. FITT**

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**GROVER SHOES**

**For Feet**

**"Hard to Fit"**

GROVER Fashion Shoes answer every requirement of style and value—but owe their great popularity first of all to their comfort. They are designed to fit the foot perfectly.

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Entire 2nd Floor—Take Elevator

## BOSTON HOUGHTON & DUTTON CO.

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**100% Mohair Living-Room Suites**

Offering Your Choice of High Back or Wing Chair!

—3 Large Pieces —Reversible Cushions

—Carved Frames —Fully Guaranteed

Picture this exquisitely designed living room suite in your home. Note the richly carved frame. See how it is covered with luxurious 100% taupe or walnut mohair (outsides of matching velvet). Reversible cushions add a smart, colorful note. Only in an event of this size can we offer such a truly amazing value!

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VALUE in this store means always an even balance of exchange, faith for faith, loyalty for loyalty, 100 pennies' worth of good out of every dollar's worth of goods. A coat in fashion that you want to buy rather than a coat out of fashion that we want you to buy. A pair of gloves that we have first inspected under a microscope rather than a pair that the maker merely said was perfect. Stockings that are not shorter and dresses that are not skimpier because of a special price. To give value every day of the year was the purpose of the founder of this store and we have followed this purpose through eighty years.

**R. H. STEARNS COMPANY**  
BOSTON



# Latin America Is Brought Closer by Sixth Pan-American Conference at Havana

## MEXICO OFFERS PAN-AMERICAN UNION CHANGES

### Reorganization Proposal Provides Larger Power for Latin Groups

**SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.**  
HAVANA—The Mexican delegation to the sixth Pan-American Conference has forwarded to the committee on organization of the Pan-American Union a proposal amending several articles of the convention for organizing the union on a treaty basis, a draft of which was approved by the union governing board and is now before this conference for adoption. The project of the Mexican delegates, if adopted, will not only radically change the present organization of the union, but will also constitute a drastic revision of the proposed draft convention.

Changes proposed by Mexico are the following:

1. "That the American Republics do not be necessarily represented at the Pan-American Union by their diplomatic representatives at Washington. At present, the union is made up of the diplomatic representatives of the Latin-American republics accredited to Washington and the Secretary of State of the United States.

Rotation of Office  
2. "That the posts of chairman and vice-chairman of the governing board be held in turn, according to alphabetical order, by each of the representatives of the Latin-American republics. At present the Secretary of State of the United States is by courtesy elected chairman of the governing board. The vice-chairman is chosen by election from the Latin-American membership.

3. "That a member of the board representing two or more countries can only be appointed chairman or vice-chairman in the turn of the republic originally represented by him in the board."

4. "That the post of director-general of the union be renewed annually and be held, by turn, by the chairman of the Pan-American committee established in the American republics according to alphabetical order. At present the director-general of the union is chosen by the members of the board and holds office during good behavior. To date he has always been an American. Dr. Leo S. Rowe is the present director-general. He has held office for several years since the resignation of John Barrett, the first director-general.

Limits Director's Activities  
5. "That the director-general of the Pan-American Union shall not accept from the government of any country other offices or commissions other than those of a purely educational nature."

6. "That it be clearly established that, in no case, shall the Pan-American Union be given political functions. The union is at present non-political in nature. The draft convention now proposed would not change the character of the union in this fundamental respect. The Mexican proposal submitted merely establishes the union's non-political status by definite provisions.

7. "That the governing board consider and decide which posts in the staff of the Pan-American Union shall be held by Latin-Americans. The only major offices on the Pan-American Union staff now held by a Latin-American is that of the assistant director-general, occupied by a native of Venezuela. The other officials are citizens of the United States.

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## LONDONERS TO START AIR PLEASURE CRUISE

**SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU.**  
LONDON—The first air pleasure cruise, apart from individual efforts, is scheduled to start in an Imperial Airways Silver Wing liner from Croft on Jan. 31, returning on March 5. The fortunate passengers on this cruise are offered the exchange of dull February northern skies for the sunny cheerful climes of Southern France, Spain, North Africa, and Italy. Passengers are saved all trouble, as the fare is inclusive of all hotels, tips, baggage transport and sight-seeing en route. Leaving London at 11 a. m. the air tourists will visit Paris, Bordeaux, Biarritz, Perpignan, Barcelona, Alicante, Malaga, Granada, Tangier, Casablanca, Marrakesh, Fes, Oran, Algiers, Biskra, Tunis, Catania (Sicily), Naples, Rome, Venice, Pisa, Marseille, Lyons, Paris and then home. The whole trip means 5500 miles by air and hundreds of miles by car, and the inclusive cost is 435 guineas (\$2320).

## RHODES SCHOLAR MADE MANAGER IN RHODESIA

**SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU.**  
LONDON—Lieut.-Col. T. E. Robins, who was the first Rhodes scholar from Pennsylvania, has been appointed to be general manager in Rhodesia of the British South Africa Company, which is one of the most powerful of the Empire's development companies and the chief agent in carrying on the Cecil Rhodes interests in South Africa.

Colonel Robins was an American officer who spent his early years studying at the University of Pennsylvania, came to Christ Church, Oxford, in 1904. After three years at Oxford he returned to America, but came back to England in 1908 to be private secretary to Lord Winter. He was naturalized a British subject in 1912, and received a D. S. O. in the Jordan Valley operations. His post as general manager of the British South Africa Company in Rhodesia is one of great responsibility.

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SAMPLE: 3 kg. box of Crystallized Fruit, Postpaid in France, 120 frs.  
Postpaid outside France, \$6. or 25/6.

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Postpaid in France, 30 frs.  
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The High Buildings May Suggest a Cosmopolitan Center in the Northern United States, But the Tall Palms Carry One Southward—and One Must Go to Brazil to See This View of Sao Paulo Across a Park.

## Sao Paulo, the Chicago of Brazil, "Watches All, to Learn From All"

**Business Section a Hustling City Where Building Permits Are at a Premium, but Residence District Is More European and Vast Hinterland Brazilian**

**AFTER** a two-hour ride from Santos we reached Sao Paulo, this Chicago of Brazil, which is second only in importance to Rio de Janeiro. Its population is estimated at over 900,000. The chief engineer's office is swamped with requests for building permits, so fast is Sao Paulo growing.

Yet one does not realize that Sao Paulo is a large city, at least in the United States meaning of the word. Our penance is near the heart of the city, but every morning we are awakened by the crowing of the roosters and the clucking of the hens in the yard next door. We pass four goats, peacefully resting on the street corner. We hear all day long the jangle of the bells on the two-wheeled donkey carts and the clatter of the wooden heels on the Portuguese slippers which are worn by the common people. We smile at barefooted children, and their beautiful black eyes sparkle an answer. We are growing accustomed to seeing brown-faced women, attired in long, full skirts, who walk along the crowded thoroughfares carrying a basket of fruit or clothing on their heads. We see swarthy men going about their work, comfortable in their loose trousers, and their henna or pink undershirts. We love to walk the streets lined with their cream-colored, one-story houses: we admire the beautiful hand-embroidered curtains which keep the interior of the rooms free from the gaze of the curious passing on the sidewalks. Sometimes the windows are opened and someone leans over the sill, his elbows propped by a pillow, as he watches the activity of the street. We peep through the gates into the luxurious, tropical, formal gardens which surround the French homes of the wealthy Brazilians.

That is the Sao Paulo which is strange to us. We, being Americans, feel at home, though, in that city, where the cosmopolitanism which is a part of this great export center. To that city belong the 17 moving picture theaters, the claxon-sounding automobiles of American make, the stores with their imported articles from New York and Paris.

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## CUBA'S OUTPUT OF SUGAR FIXED AT 4,000,000 TONS

**Limit Set by Commission Is Expected to Raise Price—Beet Men May Gain**

**SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.**  
HAVANA—The Cuban sugar restriction program which has just become effective with the issuance of an executive proclamation fixing the total grinding, present season at 4,000,000 tons is not intended to secure an abnormal raising of prices, according to the official declaration of its aim. There is an apprehension that an artificial scarcity will be caused, it said.

"Upon the promulgation of the restriction laws, Cuba has not had the thought of procuring an immediate rise in prices but on the contrary to regulate them in accord with the just equilibrium which should exist between the supply and demand for sugar, in order that the prices obtained may not be inferior to the cost of production as has occurred in previous years," President Machado stated.

The requirements of the United States market are estimated at 3,300,000 tons. Those of other foreign countries consuming Cuban sugar was fixed at 600,000 tons, and domestic consumption was figured at 150,000 tons. A reserve of 300,000 tons will be established for distribution in whole or in part in 1929.

The remainder of the crop of 1928-29, existing on Jan. 1, was stated to be 250,000 tons.

**Purpose of Restriction**  
Cuban sugar restriction, accompanied by co-operative restriction in important sugar-exporting nations of Europe, is intended to raise the price to a profitable level, which means, according to officials here, from 3 1/2 to 4 cents a pound for the raw product.

Success of the present effort is expected to relieve the depression which has existed in Cuba for the six years since the breakdown of the abnormally high war levels. That means places on the seaside Malacan, a probable big market for American and European automobiles, and if the price should soar—like shirts for the workers as in war time.

Cuba is virtually a one-product country and the sugar quotation determines whether there is feasting or famine. After profound effort, led by the ingenious and astute Col. Jose Tarrata, who recently toured Europe, there is hope for the feast.

The situation profoundly affects the United States, not only for the effect on consumers, but also in its practical relations with island possessions and territories. Cuba sends to American markets annually more than 3,000,000 tons of sugar, over 50 per cent of the American consumption; the other 50 per cent consisting roughly of 1,500,000 tons of domestic beet, less than 100,000 tons of domestic cane, 600,000 tons from Porto Rico, 800,000 from Hawaii, and recently, nearly 500,000 from the Philippines.

**May Help Beet Growers**  
The Cuban campaign brings higher prices. This will stimulate American beet production, as well as cane production in Porto Rico, Hawaii and the Philippines. Porto Rican and Hawaiian production is considered by

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## Closer Linking of Americas Sought in Study of Routes

### Communications Group at Havana Is Working to Improve Air, Water and Rail Lines

**SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.**  
HAVANA—Members of the Pan-American Conference Committee on Communications, after preliminary conversations, anticipate that its chief problem will arise during discussions of the topic "Means for Facilitating the Development of Fluvial Intercommunication Between the Nations of America."

These discussions are of special political interest here because of reported differences of viewpoint between Colombia and Venezuela concerning the Orinoco River and also because of unsettled questions relating to the navigation of international tributaries of the Amazon.

Sentiment seems to be developing strongly in behalf of the proposed construction of the Pan-American Railway on an east-of-the-Andes route. Authorities anticipate that the change from the original Cordilleran route for the railway, which was favored by Chile and other coastal countries because of the fact that it will avoid uneconomic railway competition with coastal steamship lines.

**Value of Trunk Line**  
The existence of a trunk railway line down the center of South America eventually will develop transverse traffic for branch lines running to the Pacific coast, to the advantage of the coastal countries. Consideration of the Pan-American railway here will be on a less academic plane than at any previous conference.

There are indications of strong support for the organization of a technical commission here to study effective means for the establishment of more steamer lines connecting the countries of America. The United States, Brazil, Chile and Peru will consider this matter with special interest.

Although within the scope of the International Co-operation Committee instead of communications, the proposal for the establishment of a Pan-American geographical institute, initiated by Mexico, is considered related to communications, since its functions would include mapping, charting, and exploration of value both to marine navigation and to railway and highway development.

Doubts have been voiced as to whether the study of boundary questions by the proposed institute would give it a political function. Carlos Silva Videla, Chilean member of the committee, discredited this possibility and declared that the institute plan offers great practical advantages to all countries.

"The Republic of Chile," he said, "has been doing extensive hydrographic charting since 1865 and its charts are available to all persons upon the payment of a small price. The encouragement of similar work in other countries, with assured exchange of their labors obviously would be helpful."

**Hope to Hasten Charting**  
"The general idea is to hasten the thorough mapping and charting of the American continent which is yet far from complete. With scientific and technical collaboration, as for

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Atlanta's Own Store of True Southern Hospitality  
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DON'T THROW AWAY YOUR SILK STOCKINGS  
Because of Runs or Snags  
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**Value of Trunk Line**  
The existence of a trunk railway line down the center of South America eventually will develop transverse traffic for branch lines running to the Pacific coast, to the advantage of the coastal countries. Consideration of the Pan-American railway here will be on a less academic plane than at any previous conference.

There are indications of strong support for the organization of a technical commission here to study effective means for the establishment of more steamer lines connecting the countries of America. The United States, Brazil, Chile and Peru will consider this matter with special interest.

Although within the scope of the International Co-operation Committee instead of communications, the proposal for the establishment of a Pan-American geographical institute, initiated by Mexico, is considered related to communications, since its functions would include mapping, charting, and exploration of value both to marine navigation and to railway and highway development.

Doubts have been voiced as to whether the study of boundary questions by the proposed institute would give it a political function. Carlos Silva Videla, Chilean member of the committee, discredited this possibility and declared that the institute plan offers great practical advantages to all countries.

"The Republic of Chile," he said, "has been doing extensive hydrographic charting since 1865 and its charts are available to all persons upon the payment of a small price. The encouragement of similar work in other countries, with assured exchange of their labors obviously would be helpful."

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## MEXICAN RAILROADS SEEK TOURIST TRADE

**SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.**  
MEXICO CITY—To encourage American tourists to come to Mexico, the National Railways are offering special tourist rates, already in effect, and have put better trains in service throughout the country. Under the new schedule, 15 per cent reductions are in effect for 30 day stays; 20 per cent for 10 days; 25 per cent for 6 days.

Many new coaches, including 30 of first class, have been purchased in the United States and will be placed in service immediately, while trains operating between this city and the American border are provided with extra accommodation cars, similar to those now in service on American de luxe trains.

**PALESTINE LINKED WITH WORLD BY CABLE**  
LONDON—A new cable linking Palestine with the rest of the world has been completed and is to be opened to public traffic by the Eastern Telegraph Company next week. It connects Larnaca, Cyprus and Haifa, and is the first submarine cable to be laid to Palestine.

Work is now under way on underground lines between Port Said and Suez in order to accelerate communication with India. The depression of a key in London by the new method will cause an almost simultaneous signal in Bombay.

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## UNIVERSITY OF EL AZHAR MAY BE REORGANIZED

Investigation May Result in Changing Religious Status of Institution

**SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**  
CAIRO—The Egyptian Government has appointed a commission to report on what reforms are necessary in the University of Al Azhar. Its members are to make any recommendations they may think fit, provided they keep always in mind the fact that Al Azhar is primarily a seat of religious, not secular, learning.

Thus, though it seems, from the appointment of the commission, that the Government is alive to the necessity of introducing changes in this venerable center of Moslem culture, it appears certain that there is to be no attempt to make of Al Azhar anything but a theological college. The Egyptian Government thus defines its attitude in the controversy regarding the future of Al Azhar. The two views in this controversy are (a) that Al Azhar should be drastically modernized and its curriculum widened to resemble that of a lay university, and (b) that Al Azhar should remain essentially and almost exclusively a religious training center.

**Koran Foundation of Teachings**  
The Koran was and is the foundation of the teaching given. Students must learn the Moslem religious book by heart, a task occupying the first few years of the university's course and one which necessarily carries with it a thorough acquaintance with classical Arabic. There follows a lengthy and very intricate course in religious jurisprudence, a subject of much secular importance in Moslem countries, and instruction in astronomy, mathematics, Moslem history and geography. In all these subjects the textbooks used are those of Moslem scholars of hundreds of years ago, supplemented by the commentaries and expositions of men of learning of a more recent period.

Saad Zaghlul Pasha was a graduate of Al Azhar, and it was only after he had reached maturity that he realized that his education had been one-sided. So he learned French, went to Paris and there eventually took a law degree. It is safe to assume that in Paris he also became acquainted with aspects of modern life other than civil law of which his Al Azhar training had left him in ignorance.

**French and English**  
It has been suggested by more than one Egyptian that all that need be done with Al Azhar is to make the teaching of French or English compulsory. Once the students had gained a good knowledge of a foreign language they would, it is thought, realize the insufficiency of the instruction now given and would constitute a powerful factor for reform from within. It is possible that the commission now appointed may recommend the teaching of foreign languages.

Whatever may be the result of the forthcoming investigation, it is clear, from the commission's terms of reference, that Al Azhar must continue to be exclusively a religious training center. Otherwise, it would have to be destroyed and an entirely new structure raised. It is obvious that the Egyptian Government would do nothing of the kind now, when the Egyptian University has been lately reorganized, lodged in new buildings and given a large and chiefly European teaching staff. There is neither need nor reason for setting up a new Al Azhar as a rival to the Egyptian University, nor is there money available for such a purpose.

**BUSH HOUSE TENANTS JOIN IN AUDIT DINNER**

**SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU**  
LONDON—A curious and attractive mingling of the very old and the very new has been established by

**Finest Buildings in Costa Rica Are—You're Right—the Schools**

Country of 500,000 Persons Spent \$2,200,000 on Structures in 1927, While Budget Provides \$2,000,000 a Year for Expenses

**SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU**  
NEW YORK—In Costa Rica one always can locate the schools by picking out the finest buildings in the city, according to Luis Dobles Segreda, Minister of Public Instruction, who has just arrived here en route to Montevideo, Uruguay. More attention is being paid to education in Costa Rica than to any other governmental activity, Señor Dobles said, with approximately a sixth of the national budget being devoted to maintenance of the public instruction system.

**Taught in America**  
Señor Dobles, who was at one time an instructor at Marquette University, Milwaukee, and at the Louisiana State Normal School, who studied the educational systems in Chile and the Argentine in an effort to bring further improvements to the Costa Rican school system.

"We have inaugurated several new things in our educational system," Señor Dobles said. "We have just introduced the study of English in the grammar grades. Education is compulsory for children between the ages of 7 and 14 years. Children of 16 years of age and over are learning the English language."

"The reason for this is that we believe that Pan-American friendship and the future of our economic relations with the United States will require a mutuality of understanding which can only be attained among people who can speak the same language."

**Unique Book Series**  
"We have undertaken the compilation of a unique series of books for the use of our own schools and students who are studying Costa

Bush House, the well-known office building at the intersection of the Strand and Kingsway. Its tenants number many world-known business enterprises. An audit dinner has been established, at which all tenants join with the building manager in having a heart-to-heart talk and in getting really acquainted. It is an event similar to the dinner given by the squire to his tenants on the annual rent day, an institution which dates back many centuries. As one writer says: "The people in great office buildings have a great deal in common besides the central heating temperature and the lifts. They pass one another, exchange greetings, even do business with one another, and share the same sorrows when—if it ever happens—the lift is out of order."

## AMERICANS WILL INSTRUCT DANES

Yale, Columbia and Chicago Professors to Lecture at International School

**SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**  
ELLSINORE, Denmark—The year 1928 marks a distinct onward move of the International High School just outside Ellsinore, which ever since its modest beginning some fifteen years ago has been extending its scope and steadily gained friends. A further and important development will materialize during 1928, inasmuch as arrangements have been made for a number of well-known professors from the United States to lecture at the school during the year, in addition to the permanent staff attached to the school.

Thus Prof. E. C. Lindeman of the School of Social Work, New York University, will lecture on sociology, and Professor Bowman of Columbia University will assist at the holiday courses of the high school during the summer, from July 15 to the end of August, as will Spencer Miller, secretary to the Information Union of American Labor. Further, John R. Barton of Yale University has promised to teach at the school for a year, beginning Nov. 1, 1928; and Prof. Paul Douglas of the Chicago University has promised his assistance during part of next winter's term. Both will lecture on sociology and national economy, and will also instruct in the English language.

**GERMANS EXCHANGE CITY LIBRARIANS**

Many of the Large Cities Have Done This for Years

**SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**  
VIENNA—Through the co-operation of the Austrian and Bavarian ministers of education, an exchange of librarians between Vienna and Munich has been brought about. Dr. Hugo Häusle, of the National Library, Vienna, has gone to Munich, and Dr. Paul Ruf from the latter city has come here. For a period of 3½ months, each librarian will carry on duties in the new sphere just as if he were at his own library, so that no extra expense will be incurred in any way. This is but a beginning; already plans are on foot to extend this exchange system to other cities and states, and to prolong the period of stay over a much longer period.

The exchange of librarians, as Professor Bick, director-general of the National Library here, pointed out, when formally welcoming Dr. Ruf, is regarded as an essential step in the higher training of librarians, and should strengthen the good relations, and make for better understanding and intellectual co-operation between the countries concerned. In this connection it may also be of interest to note that a state school for librarians has just been

Rica. They will, when completed, constitute a complete index of all books published throughout the world dealing with any phase of Costa Rican life.

"The first volume listing the books on agriculture and natural history has been completed and a second volume is ready for the press. Seven more will follow. The books on Costa Rica published locally and in foreign countries are not only classified and listed, but summaries are given of the material which they contain."

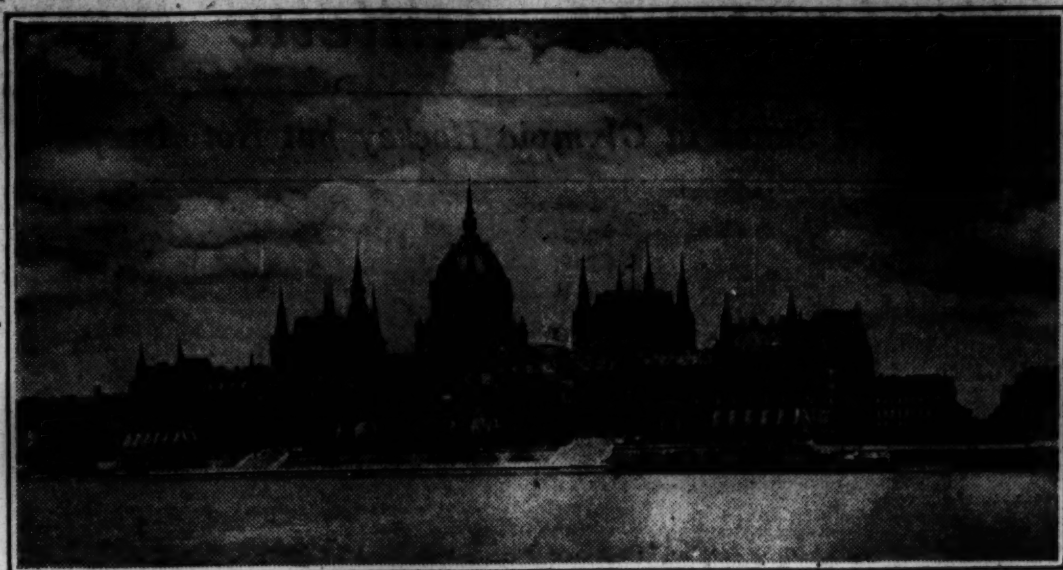
The progress of Costa Rica in educational development has been marked during the past 15 years, Señor Dobles said. The national budget provides approximately \$2,000,000 a year for education in addition to school building construction for which approximately \$2,200,000 was expended in 1927.

"These figures," Señor Dobles continues, "must be considered in the light of the smallness of our country. Our population is only 500,000, but can contribute money for education because we have no navy and no standing army to form a burden upon the taxpayers. Administration of the educational system is all in the hands of the central government with the exception of local boards of education in charge of building construction work."

"During the last four years we have built 52 major school buildings in the principal cities in Costa Rica. They follow the American design very closely, both in plan and structure, thus making them proof against earthquakes as well as modern in type."

The new schools, Señor Dobles said, are considered among the finest educational institutions in Latin America.

## Hungarian Capital Holds World's Second Largest Legislative Halls



HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT AT BUDAPEST  
Facing the River Danube, This Imposing Structure Has Great Architectural Grace. There is an Immense Cupola in the Center, With a Beautiful Loggia Overlooking the River, While to Right and Left of the Cupola Are Two Wings, Each With Four Corner Towers. Within the Parliament Houses Are Over 100 Large Halls and 27 Staircases, and There Are Also 18 Courtyards.

## Budapest Displays Beautiful Edifices

Royal Palace, Fisher Bastion, and Coronation Church Form Splendid Sight

**SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**  
BUDAPEST—The Hungarians have taken full advantage of the fine situation of their present capital on the Danube to place their most important buildings in places where they can be seen to the best advantage.

While this is especially true of the buildings on the Buda side, the Royal Palace, the Fisher Bastion, the Coronation Church, etc., on the Palace

Hill—they have also been especially fortunate as regards their Parliament House, which occupies a splendid site on the Pest bank of the river.

The great length of embankment which this structure covers makes it all the more imposing, especially when seen from the opposite bank. Built in pure Gothic, this Parliament House is one of the finest buildings on the Continent, both within and without, and, next to the Houses of Parliament, London, is the largest legislative assembly in the world. It was designed by Emeric Steindl and completed during the years 1883-1902.

**MOUNTAIN SHEEP IMPORTED**  
**SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**  
VICTORIA, B. C.—After succeeding in a preliminary experiment

along this line, the British Columbia game conservation board has imported a second band of 50 mountain sheep from Banff, Alberta, and turned them out on the ranges in the interior of this Province. The animals, which were the gift of the Federal Government, arrived here in excellent condition and are expected to thrive in their new home. The purpose of the game board is to re-establish mountain sheep here in their old numbers and with this in view the newly imported band will be given complete protection from hunters. In the early days of settlement in British Columbia sheep roamed the hills in thousands but were annihilated by hunters in most places.

## USE OF FERTILIZER ON DAIRY LAND URGED

**SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**  
BRISBANE, Queensland.—Speaking at a dinner given in honor of representatives of the dairy industry, both production and export interests, Mr. McPherson said that in his opinion one of the fundamental factors by which they could increase production was the efficient application of fertilizers to the grazing lands. He also said that the dairy export board had been responsible for bringing about results of great benefit to the industry. The savings it had effected in insurance and marine freights since its inception, a little over two years ago, had amounted to many thousands of pounds.

Mr. Clifford of the Australian Stabilization Committee, declared that the only way to make the industry stable was for every farmer to go in for a determined scheme of fodder conservation. Mr. Graham, undersecretary to the Department of Agriculture, stated that the Commonwealth's production of butter was 340,000,000 pounds a year, of which 145,000,000 pounds were exported. Queensland produced one-fourth of the butter and one-half of the cheese manufactured in the whole of the Commonwealth.

## Members of Finnish Parliament Speed Business by Electric Vote

Lights Show Ayes, Noes, "Blanks" and Identity of Each Voter in 70 Seconds

**SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**  
HELSINGFORS—In place of the long time consumed in waiting for the results of the voting in parliament, the 200 members of the Finnish Riksdag are now able to vote in 70 seconds.

This is the result of an invention by Dr. L. M. Ericsson of Sweden, which has just been installed in the Riksdaghouse at Helsingfors. Finland's will be the first parliamentary gathering in the world to vote by electricity. No doubt the Swedish Riksdag will follow Finland's example before long and then the time of the parliamentary sessions may be shortened by many days.

**Speaker Signals to Start Vote**  
At a demonstration of this new automatic voting machine given to the press, the method was seen to be as follows: When the voter sits at his place in the plenum hall of the Finnish Riksdag, he has before him two buttons, marked "yes" and "no" respectively, and a signal electric lamp. The president of the Riksdag has also before him an apparatus with three buttons marked 1, 2 and 3. He presses button No. 1 to indicate that the voting has begun, when a green light shows up as a sign to the voters to begin.

They then press either their "yes" or "no" button according to the way they wish to vote, or in case they desire to give a blank vote, they press both the "yes" and "no" buttons to indicate a "blank." As they press the button on their desk, the lamp on their desk lights to indicate that their vote has registered. Only one vote may be given from each place as only one registers. When the voting is complete, the

President presses No. 2 button on his apparatus, thus extinguishing all the signal lamps on the voters' desks.

**New Vote May Be Taken at Once**  
A light on the bulletin board then shows the voting to stand at zero before the President presses his button No. 3 which produces the adding together of the categories of votes, which may be seen as they appear in order by the voters in electric light numbers on the bulletin board. The "yes" and "no" and "blank votes" are given separately, added together, and also the number of places where no voting took place. Thus as but one vote can register from each place the adding together of these four categories must give the number 200, that of the members of the Finnish Parliament.

As soon as the result of the voting is noted down, the President moves a handle that resets the machine at zero again, whereupon a second voting may take place immediately. The time for a single voting of the Finnish Riksdag with its 200 members is 70 seconds. A smaller number of voters would consume a proportionately shorter time. Thus the time of the Riksdag session is shortened very considerably.

**DECLINES BYRD'S INVITATION**  
**SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**  
OTTAWA—Inspector A. H. Joy of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, who met Commander Byrd in the Arctic region, was invited by the explorer to accompany him on his forthcoming flight to the South Pole. Inspector Joy, however, has declined the invitation, preferring to stay in Canada.

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NEW YORK

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AT 35TH STREET  
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ORIENTAL RUGS

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Excellent small rugs in the graceful size that is so convenient for use in the average-sized apartment. In rose or blue and possessing unusual wearing qualities

FIFTH FLOOR





# Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

## COCHRAN'S LEAD REDUCED AGAIN

Schaefer Takes Two Blocks in 18.1 Balkline Billiard Match

With only two blocks remaining to be played, Walker Cochran of Hollywood was leading Jacob Schaefer of Chicago, by 336 points in their 18.1 professional billiards exhibition match at the Twentieth Century Billiard rooms, Boston, today. One block was scheduled for this afternoon and the final one tonight.

Schaefer won both of the blocks played Friday, taking the afternoon 304 to 300 and the evening one 320 to 100. It was the first time during the week he had succeeded in taking the two blocks played in one day.

Neither billiardist played up to form in the afternoon and it took Cochran 16 innings to score his 300 points, during which time Schaefer ran up 204. Cochran's highest run for this block was 88, while Schaefer's best was 70. The block by innings:

Jacob Schaefer—11 15 0 4 7 15 1 7 25 1 1 0 10 15—204. Average—19. High run—70.

Walker Cochran—4 2 0 1 8 0 0 31 23 0 2 12 15—200. Average—18.12. High run—58.

Schaefer played up to form in the evening when he scored 300 in the 16th inning. He scored at least one point on every try to the table and turned in a fine 138 on his third effort. He also had a 125 on his 11th inning. Cochran played well with a 139 on his sixth try to the table. The block by innings:

Walker Cochran—25 0 27 0 139 21 0 50 30—300. Average—20. High run—129. Grand total—300. Grand average—21.12. High run—139.

Jacob Schaefer—8 135 2 49 125 2 12 10—260. Average—20.4. High run—125. Grand total—264. Grand average—21.12. High run—139.

Oklahoma Aggies' Fine Record Nearly Broken

Stillwater, Okla.

NOT many years before the Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College wrestlers have been winning their home dual matches without a break has another team of wrestlers given them such a close call for honors as did the Iowa State College matmen, Friday night, when the match between the two finally resulted, 12 to 11, in favor of Oklahoma, thereby keeping its one record clean. The decision rested upon the outcome of the final bout, which E. G. McCready '31 of Oklahoma, 1927 Canadian heavyweight champion, won handily. The Oklahoma team are National A. A. U. champions the matmen in four and once in 13 years of the sport at Stillwater has the team lost on the home mat.

## PROVIDENCE MAKES SECOND APPEARANCE

The Boston Tigers face Providence in the New Boston Arena tonight in a Canadian-American Hockey League match. The last game between these two teams was won by the Tigers 4 to 3 in Providence.

To date the Tigers have scored three victories in four games since their first game, the Rhode Island team opened the league season here, but has not played here since, three of the four games having been played in the Providence Auditorium.

Last year the Tigers were kept out of the league by the Providence team, who were the only team to receive from Providence, but this season matters are different and the local are on the way to even matters.

Boston will have its new man purchased from the New York Rangers, Paul Dempsey, to bolster the defense, while the local fans will see their first view of Kenneth Randall, veteran major league now with the Red Sox, Michael Breen, former Philadelphia, by the Red Sox, is back in the Rhode Island nets again since Vernon Forbes has been recalled by the New York Americans.

## KIMBALL SELECTED AS REAR-COMMODORE

With the exception of Benjamin P. Kimball, new Rear-Commodore, the flag officers of the Boston Yacht Club will remain the same during the ensuing year as in 1927. The officers to be re-elected at the annual meeting on Wednesday are James R. Hodder, Commodore, William W. Nichols, Vice-Commodore, Walter Burgess, secretary-treasurer.

Local yachtsmen will be glad to learn that the instructions for lectures for the navigation class will be under the personal supervision of Prof. Harlan E. Brown, of the astronomical department of Harvard University. The class is expected to be larger than ever this year.

The standing committee which will also be up for election at the coming meeting are as follows: Executive committee for two years—R. W. Lincolnton, G. W. McNew, R. H. Prior and F. G. Bagley; membership committee—Paul H. Taylor, chairman, W. O. White, J. W. Pond, W. H. Moreton, D. A. Fales, J. W. Watson, and Walter Burgess; secretary-treasurer committee—A. W. Moffat, chairman, H. A. MacIntyre, Quincy Tucker, W. W. Hall, G. B. Doane, R. S. Wells, and L. W. Lunt.

**BAHAMA FINALISTS MEET**  
NASSAU, New Providence, Bahamas Islands (AP)—Miss Helen Payson, Portland, Me., and Mrs. C. L. Letis Jr., Chicago, will meet for the final of the women's championship of the Bahamas golf tournament today. The tournament was won by Helen Payson, Canadian open champion and Payson finalist for the United States championship in 1927, who won the final 18-hole match today, 1 to 0, over Mrs. Letis.

**COLLEGE BASKETBALL RESULTS**  
R. 1, State 24, Harvard 21.  
Mass. 24, Cornell 20.  
Holy Cross 27, St. Bonaventure 24.  
California 23, Southern California 13.  
Oregon State 27, Idaho 24.  
Missouri 33, Washington 24.  
Pittsburgh 31, West Virginia 24.  
Carroll 34, Belmont 24.  
Washington 24, Haskell 24.  
Baker 20, Ottawa 24.  
Providence 24, St. Bonaventure 24.  
Simpson 23, Columbia College 20.  
Duke 22, Carleton 24.

## COLLEGE SWIMMING RESULTS

Providence 24, Amherst 24.

## Kansas City Again Shuts Out Opponent

Seventh Consecutive Game in Which Pla-Mors Have Not Been Scored On

AMERICAN HOCKEY ASSOCIATION STANDING

GOALS

W T L For Agst Pts

Duluth 10 7 4 35 26 27

Kansas City 10 4 2 12 22 22

Minneapolis 9 3 8 29 29 21

Paul 9 3 8 29 29 21

Winnipeg 5 2 13 23 25 12

GOALS

W T L For Agst Pts

Duluth 10 7 4 35 26 27

Kansas City 10 4 2 12 22 22

Minneapolis 9 3 8 29 29 21

Paul 9 3 8 29 29 21

Winnipeg 5 2 13 23 25 12

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Paul 9 3 8 29 29 21

Winnipeg 5 2 13 23 25 12

GOALS

W T L For Agst Pts

Duluth 10 7 4 35 26 27

Kansas City 10 4 2 12 22 22

Minneapolis 9 3 8 29 29 21

Paul 9 3 8 29 29 21

Winnipeg 5 2 13 23 25 12

GOALS

W T L For Agst Pts

Duluth 10 7 4 35 26 27

Kansas City 10 4 2 12 22 22

Minneapolis 9 3 8 29 29 21

Paul 9 3 8 29 29 21

Winnipeg 5 2 13 23 25 12

GOALS

W T L For Agst Pts

Duluth 10 7 4 35 26 27

Kansas City 10 4 2 12 22 22

Minneapolis 9 3 8 29 29 21

Paul 9 3 8 29 29 21

Winnipeg 5 2 13 23 25 12

GOALS

W T L For Agst Pts

Duluth 10 7 4 35 26 27

Kansas City 10 4 2 12 22 22

Minneapolis 9 3 8 29 29 21

Paul 9 3 8 29 29 21

Winnipeg 5 2 13 23 25 12

GOALS

W T L For Agst Pts

Duluth 10 7 4 35 26 27

Kansas City 10 4 2 12 22 22

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## Team Named to Represent United States in Olympic Hockey but Not Accepted

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## HALTING OF WAR SAID TO DEPEND ON SINCERE ACTS

Not on Mere Rhetoric, Say Foreign Policy Speakers, but by Honest Effort

It will take more than rhetoric to outlaw war, agreed Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University, and Prof. Philip Marshall Brown of Princeton, before the Foreign Policy Association in Boston. But they differed fundamentally as to whether the Capper resolution in the United States Senate offers what it will take to do it.

"The practical problem is not how to deal with war in words," said Dr. Butler, who is also president of the Carnegie Peace Fund, "but how to deal with it in acts so as to restrain it, to confine it, to make it increasingly infrequent, and finally to disappear."

In the same tenor, Mr. Brown, professor of international law, held, "The best individual contribution we may make to the furtherance of peace and friendly international relations, is not by paper resolutions and artificial devices, but by an honest and arduous effort to understand the rightful interests of nations. We must be prepared to see that the ultimate problem is really not the avoidance of trouble but the preservation of justice."

Mr. Brown stated Position But while Dr. Butler asserted that the United States, since the administration of President Wilson, has virtually had no foreign policy, and offered in the Capper resolution an opportunity to resume the active place in peace movements which it held through the nineteenth century, Mr. Brown declared the course of the United States in maintaining its freedom of action, fostering conciliatory conferences, rather than arbitral methods, and keeping its attention to its own hemisphere, or to non-political world questions, has followed the most constructive path for foreign policy possible, and that the proposed resolution would jeopardize that policy.

Urging adoption of the resolution to "renew war as an instrument of public policy," Dr. Butler said: "Declarations and treaties are only valuable and permanent as they record and reflect a national state of mind. The most important matter is to accustom ourselves to think of international action, fostering conciliatory conferences, rather than arbitral methods, and keeping its attention to its own hemisphere, or to non-political world questions, has followed the most constructive path for foreign policy possible, and that the proposed resolution would jeopardize that policy."

Capper Proposal Goes Farther But the Capper proposal goes farther, he pointed out, by giving a definition of an aggressor nation in terms he called simple and inescapable, holding as an aggressor any nation which, having agreed to peaceful methods of settlement, opens hostilities without awaiting them. Dr. Butler also emphasized the importance of the provision which would refuse national protection to persons continuing commerce with an aggressor nation.

"Here," he said, "is a clear and noble indication of the path of peace. Let us not be misled or deceived by legalistic criticism of the definition of aggressor nation. Such criticism would apply equally to the whole judicial process. The resolution so well defines the aggressor nation that by bringing such a nation clearly to the foreground it greatly diminishes the danger of aggression itself."

Effects on the Status Quo "This definition of an aggressor nation," he continued, "would mean the indefinite maintenance of the status quo. No matter how inequitable some of the territorial and political settlements arrived at in Paris may be, they may not be altered by force. One has only to reflect seriously on the situation in central Europe and in the Balkans to realize the injustice of such a test of aggression which would preclude all action by force or sympathetic support for putting an end to what might readily prove to be an intolerable state of affairs."

A further objection pressed by the Princeton professor was, "No general agreement to renounce war can ever take away from Congress under the Constitution, the ultimate right to declare war. And it would seem perfectly clear there is no serious desire to amend the Constitution to take away that right."

On this point Dr. Butler conceded that Congress could, after adopting the resolution, declare war at some future time in violation of the declaration, but said that to do so it would have to "put the nation in the position of one which breaks its word and does not keep the faith," and he believed such a possibility could safely be left to the justice of the American people.

## GERMAN EXPENSE COMMITTEE PLANNED

Control to Be Exercised by Reichstag Group

By WASHINGTON TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
BERLIN—The Chancellor, Dr. Wilhelm Marx, has announced that a Reichstag special committee will be formed to control the expenditure of the Reichswehr. The announcement is welcomed by the Liberal parties as a most necessary measure, since the question of Reichswehr expenses has been puzzling the Reichstag for some time.

The committee is to consist of a representative of the Ministry of Finance, the Reichswehr, and the financial board. While the Nationalists

are protesting against this "civilian supervision of the army and navy," many Liberals demand also that Parliament be represented on the committee until the "army and navy learn that they are not permitted to spend a single pfennig for anything not authorized by the Reichstag."

The immediate cause for the appointment of this control committee was the navy's financial support of a well-known film company by which transaction the Reich is believed to have lost several million marks. Part of these sums came from a mysterious fund owned by the Reichswehr, the Chancellor announced, accruing from the liquidation of the war.

## HOOVER BOOM INAUGURATED IN NEW YORK

Ogden L. Mills Heads Group Organizing in Support of Candidate

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU  
NEW YORK—Efforts to obtain support in New York State for Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, as a candidate for the Republican nomination for President, are being made by a group just organized here and headed by Ogden L. Mills, Undersecretary of the Treasury. Republican support of Hoover is known as "the organization," however, are keeping "hands off" and are following the advice of Charles D. Hilles, vice-chairman of the Republican National Committee, who insists New York will send an uncommitted delegation to the Kansas City convention.

The organization of the Hoover Club followed a large gathering here at the Waldorf when Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, and William M. Butler, chairman of the Republican National Committee, among others, delivered addresses in favor of Hoover. The group is known as the "organization," however, are keeping "hands off" and are following the advice of Charles D. Hilles, vice-chairman of the Republican National Committee, who insists New York will send an uncommitted delegation to the Kansas City convention.

Strong Sentiment Claimed Besides Mr. Mills, those at the meeting were Seymour Lowman, of Elmira, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury in charge of Republican enforcement; Colonel William J. Donovan, of Buffalo, Deputy Attorney General; Mrs. Ruth B. Pratt, member of the Board of Aldermen of New York; Thaddeus C. Sweet, former Speaker of the Assembly; William L. Ward, Republican leader of Westchester county, and Richard W. Lawrence, of Bronx County.

Reports from every section of the State were received, showing that there was a strong sentiment for Mr. Hoover. It was decided to form a club to promote Mr. Hoover's candidacy, without attempting to organize a campaign for his election.

Mr. Lawrence was selected as chairman of the committee and headquarters will be opened in New York within a month, it was said.

William M. Calder, formerly United States Senator, a staunch Hoover supporter, was unable to be present. Mr. Calder, who is president of the National Republican Club, issued a statement from his home in New York, answering circulars that are being sent out anonymously over the United States, questioning the party standing of Mr. Hoover. In his statement Mr. Calder said:

"Mr. Hoover is a member in good standing of the National Republican Club. He first joined the club in 1919, the same year I did. A condition of membership in the club has always been membership in the Republican Party. No one will get anywhere by questioning the soundness, either of Mr. Hoover's Republicanism, or his Americanism. Both are too well known to need any defense except a simple statement of the facts."

The view of those at the Hoover conference was that since the regular Republican leaders in the State had left the field open by declining to declare for any candidate now in the public thought, it was felt that the Hoover movement was fitting and proper, but was not intended in any sense to convey the impression that there is dissension within the party.

A report issued some time ago that Mr. Mellon favored the candidacy of Mr. Hoover was declared by Mr. Mellon to be unfounded. Mr. Mellon told newspapermen here that he was not promoting the candidacy of any one.

## NEW SHIP LINE SERVES BELGIUM-IRISH TRADE

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The shipbuilding yards at Belfast, Ireland, are working to capacity for the first time in many years, according to Sir Thomas Wilson, who recently arrived in the United States.

"A new trade route between Belgium and Ireland is rapidly being built up with the three ships put into service a year ago," he said, "and the trade of both these countries is being built up to an appreciable extent. Besides the three regular ships, three additional vessels have been put into service and one or more may be added."

## B. & M. BUY A NEW CRANE

An electrical traveling crane capable of lifting 40 tons has been put in operation at Lechmere Square, East Cambridge, by the Boston & Maine Railroad. This crane can clear eight cars of steel, stone, machinery or other heavy load without switching the cars.

## SEEK AID FOR MOUNTAIN AREA

Mrs. D. M. Goodridge, conservation chairman of the Massachusetts Federation of Women's Clubs, has appealed to clubwomen and organizations to help in the campaign for \$100,000 to bring the forests around the "Old Man of the Mountain" under public protection.



YOU can pick up your paper almost any day now and find the news sprinkled with such phrases as "competitive armaments," "naval parity," and "absolute needs." The recent announcement of the proposed United States naval program and the subsequent discussion throughout the English-speaking press give renewed currency to these terms, and make it the more imperative that their meanings be appreciated.

It is generally agreed that the attempt of one nation to outbuild the navy of another is certain to result in "competitive armaments." And competitive armaments, as President Coolidge said when he issued the call for the Geneva Naval Conference, "constitute one of the most dangerous contributing causes of international suspicion and discord, and are calculated eventually to lead to war."

The Washington Naval Conference of 1921-22 provided the first practical step for doing away with competitive armaments. It was recognized that without the building of armaments definitely limited by international agreement, the tendency of nations has been to amass naval weapons with an eye to those of one another, and that competition is the likely outcome. At the Washington conference the British and American delegates agreed upon a treaty limiting the construction of capital ships. Agreement was not reached as to limiting cruisers.

The Geneva Naval Conference was convened this summer to extend this treaty, but agreement as to cruisers was not forthcoming. Great Britain with its accessible naval bases making the small cruiser its most valuable other instrument, and the United States with its few remote possessions making the large cruiser necessary to reach these possessions, found that these diverse naval needs, for the time being at least, obstructed an agreement as to the manner in which their navies should be limited.

In explaining the plans of the United States Navy Department to build 15 cruisers, 5 aircraft carriers, 9 destroyers and 32 submarines in the next few years, Secretary Wilbur has stated that the program is not competitive, but is based on the absolute needs of the country, and he showed figures of relative naval strength to prove that the projected navy will not mark the naval supremacy of the United States over other nations, a position which the Washington Administration states that it does not wish to attain.

It is the consensus of much editorial discussion that without an international agreement limiting naval construction, the trend is for each nation to interpret its "absolute needs" with a view to the strength of the navies of other nations, a trend which comes close to competitive armaments, if it doesn't lead into it.

The successful Washington Naval Conference was followed by naval decreases. The unsuccessful Geneva Naval Conference is being followed by naval increases. "Some definite policy," says Wickham Steed, editor of the English Review of Reviews, "is needed to make sure that whatever the persuasiveness of opinion may be on either side of the Atlantic, the acts of British and American governments will tend to bring the two peoples nearer to reciprocal understanding."

All nations here represented stand on an exact footing of equality." With these words Dr. Coolidge, addressing the opening session of the Pan-American Conference, the policy of the United States toward its Central and South American neighbors. This was his conception of Pan-Americanism, a conception which the peoples of the 21 American republics share with him. Following, almost climactically after the President's address, the delegates voted the next day to conduct both their plenary and committee sessions in the open, putting into practice the Wilsonian doctrine of "open covenants openly arrived at." The proceedings to date are of but a preliminary character!

WILL ROGERS reports that whenever two Democrats get together they usually find their party divided into at least two factions. The fiasco of the Madison Square Garden convention of 1924 showed how divergent the followers of Jefferson and Jackson had become. But that will be four years ago. A lot of water has flowed under the bridge since then, and it remains to be seen whether the Democratic Party is any the wiser!

The traditional Jackson Day dinner in Washington passed off with a display of harmony quite encouraging to Democratic hopes, had it not been for more than one political writer who observed that only muffled oratory kept the explosives of dissension from going off. Governor Smith, who, it is generally agreed, stands out as the most formidable candidate for the Democratic nomination, was present only by letter, and in this letter he urged that a tentative drafting of the party's national platform be begun at once.

Houston, Tex., succeeds Madison Square Garden as the scene of the next Democratic National Convention, and the gathering of the delegates on June 26 will mark the first time in the history of the party that its nominating convention has been held in the far South.

While the Democratic National Convention was selecting its 1928 convention city, the National Women's Democratic Enforcement League was meeting in the same city, and proceeding to draw up a rejection slip for any wet candidates. It listened to Mrs. Clem Shaver, wife of the Democratic National Committee chairman, declare the nomination of an opponent of prohibition or one who would pussy-foot the issue would alienate the support of the "wives and mothers of the Democratic Party."

All of which makes 1928 look like a rather interesting political year. THE onrush of political events, accelerated as the national conventions become nearer, is not yet deterring Congress from attention to important public business. The current week witnessed the decision of the Senate Finance Committee to reserve tax reduction legislation until the March 15 tax returns can be studied. The Senate has also rendered its verdict by a vote of 61 to 23 that Frank L. Smith, Senator-elect from Illinois, is not entitled to his office because of excessive campaign expenditures, and after the Senate had passed a resolution in favor of a downward revision of certain tariffs, the House, disapproving the proposal, voted to table it. Preliminary moves are being made for a Senate investigation into the recurring reports that power industry in the United States is being controlled by a trust reaching from coast to coast.

FROM the volumes of testimony given before the Naval Court of Inquiry as it sits in Boston there rises inevitably a question as to the safety and utility of the submarine. Directly the subject under investigation concerns the United States fleet. Indirectly it concerns every maritime nation, since nearly all have witnessed submarine disasters.

A considerable part of this testimony would be of interest to another Geneva Naval Conference. The submarine is practically without commercial utility, it has been shown. Its raison d'être is as a weapon. And as such, each safety device upon a number of conditions, all of which are extremely variable, and may or may not exist.

Once damaged and sunk, rescue from above it is known conclusively is seriously affected by the weather. Even under favorable conditions the sole accepted method of raising a submarine is a slow and tedious process of lowering and adjusting pontoons. The system of raising by means of derricks has been discarded, as has any plan of towing while submerged.

Perhaps the most constructive present result of the inquiry as it nears a close is a plan for closer liaison between submarines and surface craft, aimed to prevent future collision between the two. Weekly schedules of submarine activity will be sent to coast guard division commanders, to be checked daily by telephone, in addition to being radioed. Thus surface craft may at least be on the lookout while in the vicinities concerned.

## Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

R. E. Nemilton, Philadelphia, Pa. Mrs. Hattie Saper, New York City. Mrs. Jane B. Young, Vancouver, Can. Charles Young, Vancouver, Can. Macdonald Young, Vancouver, Can. Mrs. Margaretta Davis, Milwaukee, Wis. Miss Thekla L. Lyon, Elmira, N. Y. Howard W. Porter, Somerville, Mass. Ralph H. Bonnell, West Medford, Mass. Mr. and Mrs. William Pitkin, Cleveland, O. Albert F. Engle, Detroit, Mich. Admet D. Miller, Maplewood, N. J.

## A. F. OF L. EXPLAINS ITS STAND ON BEER

Believes 2.75 P. C. Would Promote Temperance

MIAMI, Fla. (AP)—Organized labor's demand for a 2.75 per cent beer plank in the platform of the major political parties is aimed only at the Volstead Act, and does not seek repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment, says William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor.

The demand was predicated on the

## UNITED TRANSIT STUDY ASKED BY NEW YORK TRADE

City and Suburban Problems Are Inseparable, Merchants' Association Holds

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU  
NEW YORK—Co-ordination of the various agencies which are attempting to solve the transit and traffic

problems of the New York Metropolitan District has just been proposed by the Merchants' Association.

The association has voted to sponsor a bill before the present session of the Legislature which would provide funds to enable the Port of New York Authority to undertake the co-ordination work.

Partial studies of the problems have been made by the Regional Plan of New York and its Environs, the Westchester County Transit Commission, the North Jersey Transit Commission, the Suburban Passenger Traffic Commission and similar bodies, a statement by the Merchants' Association said.

Comprehensive Plan Needed The association's committee appointed to study city transit with particular attention to suburban transit relief, reported that no solution of the city problem could be attempted without considering the suburban situation. Solution of suburban transit, the statement says, depends upon the development of a comprehensive plan for the entire metropolitan district.

The New Jersey Legislature recently appropriated \$50,000 for added study of the suburban transit problem and the co-ordination of the statistical work of the various research organizations. This appropriation, however, was contingent upon the voting of a similar amount in New York. A bill was introduced in the 1927 session of the New York Legislature, but too late for passage. It has since been revived by the Association for presentation before the present session.

Two States Involved The fact that the port of New York authority was constituted by both New York and New Jersey for the handling of the problems incident to Port of New York development makes it particularly fitted for the study and solution of what is essentially an interstate transit problem, the association statement continues.

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Mr. Davis and Mr. Cooper were schoolboy companions in the early nineties and played together on the same basketball team in the local Y. M. C. A. They have been fast friends for about 30 years.

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## UNITED TRANSIT STUDY ASKED BY NEW YORK TRADE

City and Suburban Problems Are Inseparable, Merchants' Association Holds

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU  
NEW YORK—Co-ordination of the various agencies which are attempting to solve the transit and traffic

problems of the New York Metropolitan District has just been proposed by the Merchants' Association.

The association has voted to sponsor a bill before the present session of the Legislature which would provide funds to enable the Port of New York Authority to undertake the co-ordination work.

Partial studies of the problems have been made by the Regional Plan of New York and its Environs, the Westchester County Transit Commission, the North Jersey Transit Commission, the Suburban Passenger Traffic Commission and similar bodies, a statement by the Merchants' Association said.

Comprehensive Plan Needed The association's committee appointed to study city transit with particular attention to suburban transit relief, reported that no solution of the city problem could be attempted without considering the suburban situation. Solution of suburban transit, the statement says, depends upon the development of a comprehensive plan for the entire metropolitan district.

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# House and Garden

## A Project in Cellar Gardening

By E. I. FARRINGTON  
Secretary of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society

CELLAR gardening has a curious sound, but it offers interesting possibilities. It is a very simple matter to grow an abundance of rhubarb in the cellar, and also to force witloof chloery, often known as French endive. These are the simplest plants to force, but other vegetables, like asparagus, may be grown in the cellar. In England it is a common plan to force sea kale, which is highly prized as a table delicacy. In the United States sea kale roots are not easy to obtain, and the average gardener does not grow it because two years are required in that country to have the roots reach the forcing age.

Rhubarb is, of course, found in most gardens, and many garden makers use their plants for forcing. The clumps are readily divided, a part being left in the ground and the other part used for forcing purposes. As a rule, the clumps are allowed to freeze hard before forcing is begun. If roots have not been taken from the garden, and if the ground is frozen too hard now to permit digging them, forcing-roots may be purchased. This applies also to witloof chloery. The garden maker who buys witloof chloery plants and forces them this winter will be encouraged to sow seeds next spring and grow his own plants. They require no special cultivation, and one package of seed will give dozens of roots by the time autumn comes.

Roots of rhubarb need to be grown in darkness in order to give good results. The tops will then be white or tinted a light pink, and will be but little leaf growth. The stalks, however, will prove delicious when made into sauce or pies, having a different flavor from the rhubarb grown outside. If there is an earth floor in the cellar, a little bed of earth may be made on it and the roots planted there, being set closely together and covered with about nine inches of garden soil. If there is a cement cellar, more earth will be needed under the roots. It is a better plan, perhaps, to use boxes.

Of course forcing is done to best advantage in a cellar which contains a heater, but the forcing-bed should be screened off with a blanket or in some other manner in order to keep out the light. The rapidity with which the plants will grow will depend upon the heat. A temperature of from 40 to 50 degrees (F.) probably gives the best results. Of course, some water must be given, but only enough to keep the earth moist. Over-watering must be avoided. If the temperature is kept at about 50, stalks will be ready for the table in three or four weeks, by which time they will have reached a height of 12 or 14 inches. It is well to keep a number of roots on hand in cold place, bringing them in for forcing at intervals. When this is done, there will be a constant supply of rhubarb from the cellar until the garden crop comes on.

After the roots have been forced, they should be stored in a cool place until spring, when they may be divided and planted out in the garden, 18 inches apart in rows two feet apart. In a few seasons they will have recovered from the forcing process and produce an outdoor crop.

Witloof chloery may be forced in much the same way, but probably it is better to use boxes than an open bed. Sometimes this witloof chloery is forced in boxes behind the kitchen range. If the roots are very long, the lower half may be trimmed off, and the crowns should



A Path in the Garden of Mrs. A. G. Fish, President of the Denver (Col.) Garden Club

country, of the Pascal celery, famous for the country over, and of the wonderful succulence of the beet that produces the sugar for nearly one-half of the world.

Herbert Durand, well known writer on garden subjects, visits Colorado to take pictures of flowers in their native haunts and to collect. Henri Corveon, noted Swiss botanist, carried back to his National Botanical Gardens, given by him to the Swiss Government, flowers from the natural gardens of Colorado.

In considering the flora of Colorado, the following are mentioned:

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sult travelers visiting Denver say that they have never seen greener lawns.

Two years ago a group of people were called together to organize a garden club. Today that club numbers 500 members and is known as the Denver Garden Club. Each year the club has co-operated with other agencies in Denver in a Beautiful Denver Contest. Many home gardens are entered in the contest and great interest is shown by people in all walks of life.

An effort is made to encourage the planting of gardens according to the rules of correct design such as the irregular border; the concealing of unsightly buildings; the color scheme; the texture scheme; the use of garden architecture; the introduction of water; different levels; foundation planting; the development of different species of plants; the care of birds; bird houses; trees with seed-pods for birds—these and many other subjects occupy the attention of the garden club members. The magazines and books on garden subjects are most engrossing during the days when the snow lies, and if the wise virgins have potted bulbs such as hyacinths, crocus, jonquils, in the fall, and brought them to the light after the proper season of root growth in the dark, they may have gorgeous displays of color that rival Solomon in all his glory. Colorado is developing bulb culture along with her other garden interests.

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## Homemade Cement Bricks for Gardens and Houses

CEMENT bricks of artistic effect and extreme durability for fire-places, floors, buildings, and walks can be made at home. The domestic manufacturer also builds the mold with which the bricks are made. To make a mold of such dimensions as required to manufacture the standard size bricks, i.e., 8 3/4 x 2 1/4 inches, provide the following materials:

One 3/4-inch board 26 inches long by 3 1/2 inches wide; one 1 x 1-inch piece of wood 7 1/2 inches long; two dozen brads; 16 1 1/2-inch screws; two 3/4-inch iron clamps.

Hard maple is recommended, although any wood that can be sanded down smoothly will answer the purpose very well. The wood should be well dried so that it will not warp.

Perfectly smooth inside surfaces are essential to the production of high-grade and artistic bricks. Have the 3/4-inch board run through a planer, and sand the planed side with No. 0 sandpaper, then shellac it to prevent absorption of moisture; sand it again with partially worn-out No. 0 sandpaper.

Saw the wood into the respective parts to measurements given in illustration. All sawing should be done with a carpenter's miter box or, failing this, done by one capable of sawing a perfectly straight line.

Secure edges are absolutely necessary, else the bricks will be unuseful and difficulty will ensue in laying them in place, spoiling the artistic effect.

Note by the illustration that parts Nos. 1 and 2, and 1 and 3, are screwed together, not nailed. The screws insure rigidity, where nails would not, and avert all possibility of the mold's spreading apart in the strain of tamping when the bricks are being manufactured.

In the manufacture of bricks, the parts "A" and "B," which are identical, are held together with clamps ("C"). The clamps can be such as are used to hold quilting frames together and can be bought at any hardware store for 5 cents each.

**Manufacture of Bricks.**  
**Plain Cement Bricks.**—A fresh, or "green," brick cannot be handled or removed from the smooth surface on which it is made without distorting its shape, and possibly knocking off the corners. For that reason a professional brickmaker makes his bricks on a smooth board, called a pallet, that can be carried away and which the bricks may be permitted to remain undisturbed until what is known as the "initial set" has taken place, which requires a short period of four or five hours. If the home brickmaker is content to make from one to three dozen bricks a day, she or he can work on a table or bench. If greater capacity is wanted, he can operate on a perfectly smooth floor of boards or cement where space is much more ample, or he can provide smooth boards that will serve as pallets and make the bricks on these, to be carried away to a convenient place for curing.

**Mixture.**—Prepare a mixture of one part of cement to four parts of clean, sharp sand, preferably sand from which all loam has been removed by washing. Lake or sea beach sand is worthless in the manufacture of bricks, or any cement product, and sufficient water to get a "semi-dry" mix, which is wet but not sloppy. At the right consistency the mixture, well blended, will retain its shape when squeezed in the hand.

Put "A" and "B" together, having the edge of "B" flush with the outer edge of "A" at each respective end of the mold, and fasten on the clamps. This provides an inside compartment measuring 8 3/4 x 2 1/4 inches.

Set the mold upright and with a spoon, cup or sugar scoop deposit the mixture in the compartment up to and even with the top of the compartment, before starting to tamp. To insure a perfect bond of the material necessary to the production of a brick of maximum density and compactness. Were only a portion of the compartment filled with the material, this tamped, and then more of the mixture put in and tamped, divisions would be made in the brick, the perfect bond broken, and an inferior product would result.

Tamp the material firmly and evenly with some household utensil

this with a few tests and experiments, until a pleasing appearance is attained.

Mineral color facing is put on top of the bricks in very much the same manner that frosting is put on cake. Usually 1-16 of an inch is allowed on top of the brick for the depth of the facing. While the brick is still in the mold and smoothed off, sufficient water is poured over the top to make it sloppy-wet. A little pure cement is added, then the coloring is sifted into this soft surface.



Summer Snow of Soft Spirea, a Joy in Earliest Spring, a Green Bower For the Play of Sun and Shadow Till Late Autumn

diately. Unfasten the clamps and carefully take away parts "A" and "B." Wipe the form clean with a damp cloth; replace the clamps ready to make the next brick.

Repeat each step described with each succeeding brick made.

**Curing.**  
After the initial set has taken place, place the bricks slightly with a fine spray, leave them for another period of 8 or 10 hours, and sprinkle again. After several hours more the bricks can be removed to an out-of-the-way place and stacked up, one on top of the other, for permanent curing. Sprinkle intermittently thereafter for at least five to six days.

About 10 days after they are made, the bricks go through what is known as the "rotten" stage. Perfect curing requires from 20 to 30 days, after which the bricks are ready to lay. They should never be placed in the rays of the sun while curing as concrete cures much better in a cool shady place.

The best and most dependable fancy facings for cement bricks are mineral colorings and such materials as marble dust, crushed granite

and white sand. Painted bricks have not been found dependable or artistic, and are almost sure to craze. Shades and tints are considered more artistic than pronounced colors.

Mineral coloring is a finely-ground powdery substance that can be procured from many sources. It is made in such colors as Venetian red, buff, burnt sienna, Paris green and shades of blue. A buff color facing can also be made with yellow ochre. Marble dust and crushed granite can be procured from any marble works.

The usual method employed in applying fancy facings, such as marble dust and granite, is to mix the facing material with dry cement, four parts facing to one of cement, and then add enough water to produce a semi-dry mix. The thickness of the facing depends chiefly upon the kind used and the operator determines

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## A Summer Snowdrift

Fort Smith, Ark.  
Special Correspondence

GLANCE at the accompanying picture, with its trees still almost bare, gives an impression that this home must have sprung up overnight to nestle in the cool embrace of a huge snowdrift. And were it not for the liquid notes of a mocking bird and the exuberance of a

spirea could easily be mistaken for snow.

Banked by these shrubs, the most humble home takes on an appearance of luxuriant restfulness. And not only does it beautify any yard where it is placed, but it gives a greater return for the time, effort and money expended than almost any other shrub.

There are several varieties of the plant, the old-fashioned bridal wreath, a favorite of a former day, standing primly erect, while the more modern Van Houttei, in response to the times, droops with easy grace. The Anthony Water is a dwarf variety having red blossoms.

A well-developed Van Houttei plant from 3 to 4 feet in height can be had at any good nursery for 50 cents—75 cents at the most. Planted in the southern part of the United States, in the very early spring, it will require there no other attention, provided the soil in which it is placed be sufficiently worked and enriched.

Owing to the rapidity with which it multiplies, the end of the first season finds it ready to be many times divided, the smallest shoot with a little root adhering, making a new plant. This division should be made before the sap has risen. At the end of the second season one will have from the division and subdivision of the original plant, great banks of blossoms similar to those of the picture.

The flowers which follow close upon the heels of those of the bridal wreath, the japonica and the forsythia, come early in the spring, as can be seen by the scant foliage of the trees, and last for weeks. After their disappearance the foliage remains, in the South, until late fall, gladdening the eye with its refreshing greenness.

The small leafless blooming tree in the foreground of the picture is a wild dogwood.

## With Ten-Cent Investments

WHEN one possesses a considerable estate or even a fairly sized garden, it is undoubtedly most advisable to patronize established nurseries and seedsmen in stocking it, but a great many persons who delight in the beauty and freshness of shrubs and flowers are limited as to space, time, and cash in gratifying their tastes. Such persons may well take advantage of the opportunities offered at those universal emporiums, the 10-cent stores.

It was only a few years ago that these began offering bulbs and bulb bowls for indoor planting, confining themselves chiefly to that general favorite, the paper-white narcissus. With their usual enterprising custom of seizing opportunity by the forelock, however, these shops have branched out quite remarkably in this line. A recent examination of their stock of garden offerings is worth-reporting for the benefit of persons who may find it a convenience to do their garden shopping in these democratic places.

Three novelties offered there for the first time are small seedlings of Norway spruce, 10 or 12 inches high, clusters of ferns containing 6 or 8 fronds, and water hyacinths. All of these plants are well rooted and ready to start growing. An attractive window box could be made with the use of these little spruce trees alone.

Grass seed is also sold in convenient packages and doubtless flower seeds will be offered in the spring.

In the way of accessories, pebbles and gravel are sold by the measure.

Japanese fiber for planting bulbs, and a charming novelty in the shape of packages of colored shell fragments are offered. These fragments, one suspects, are a by-product of the pearl button factories, since they come from Iowa. They are tinted in seven different hues which are guaranteed not to run and to contain nothing harmful to either plants or animals. The colors are delicate and blend harmoniously, reminding one of a cluster of varicolored sweet peas. When these are used instead of pebbles they should be placed in a clear glass bowl, so that their beauty may not be lost. Glasses and bowls for planting bulbs in both glass and pottery may be had in abundance and in a variety of colors. Finally, garden implements of various kinds and convenient sizes also are offered to the garden maker.

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ONE cannot get figs of thorns: flavor that pretends to be real Vanilla, but is not, could satisfy no one.

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# Music News of the World

## Music and the Ether Waves

By EMILE VUILLERMOZ

OTHER recent musical events have paled before the exhibition of a new instrument invented by the Russian professor, Leon Theremin. One has heard that this engineer proposes to utilize the music of ether waves. In London, Berlin and Paris, he has given concerts which have made a considerable stir.

The basis of this new tool of the servants of Apollo is very simple. All amateurs of the T. S. F. know that in approaching or moving away from a radio apparatus in use, a condensation in waves is produced which determines "howls" and whistles covering the whole scale of sounds. Stretching the hand toward one of the dials, high notes are obtained, and drawing it back, a chromatic descent is occasioned. A special device in electronic has even had to be invented which allows the necessary buttons to be turned at a distance, so as to eliminate the parastical noises.

Up till now, the music of the ether waves has not, then, been considered a benefit. Professor Theremin judges differently. His reasoning is logical. From the moment you possess, by some means or another, a complete chromatic scale, you have at your disposal a musical instrument from which you can draw all that you wish. A little ingenuity and ability is enough to put this keyboard at your service. Whether it be a question of a piece of elastic more or less stretched, a steam whistle or an airplane engine, when you have a scale to use, you have only to develop your virtuosity in order to make music from it. The chromatic "howls" that escape from a radio apparatus can be tamed very easily. Professor Theremin has further, simplified and fixed it with the aid of an arrangement of his own and he can thus transmit, by a loudspeaker, a lusty, electric sound, the pitch of which he can regulate as he desires.

He stands in front of a sort of box surmounted by a little metal rod. By stretching the hand toward this projection, and withdrawing it, he provides the keyboard of his instrument. A second projection, circular in shape, allows the left hand to modify by the same process the intensity of the sound produced by the first. Using these two processes to work on the electric key, which encloses the apparatus, our virtuoso has henceforth in his power a perfectly constituted instrument.

**Difficulties Overcome**  
The first objection that occurs to one is that of the difficulty of interrupting this perpetual flow of chromatic scales. It can be overcome by dragging after one this constant glissando, this carrying on of the voice which stillifies and beclouds the lines of a melody. The inventor has got out of the difficulty very cleverly by using his rod of intensity. By a series of quick and gentle re-creations of the force of the sound, he manages, by jerks of his left hand, to affect the intensity of the tone in the way the pedal of the piano affects the harmonics of a metal string. He thus obtains a sort of slight articulation which suffices to divide the ladder of sound clearly enough to bring back this Zöllner harp to the approximate technique of our instruments with tempered keyboards.

Remained another difficulty. The sound thus produced has a purely mechanical character and is uttered with a cold brutality which might put off the public. To give them "life," in the sense traditionally understood by musicians, Professor Theremin has placed his right hand upon the vibrating wave a tremolo exactly similar to that used by violinists. The sound thus treated begins to sparkle and scintillate like that of an electric light. The effect is extremely attractive to the public and brings back the great electric voice to the reassuring aesthetic of the cello.

**The Timbre**  
The weakest part of the discovery is the timbre in spite of his promise to make us hear the most varied sonorities, and in particular those of the flute, the trumpet or the human voice, the virtuoso of the ether waves could actually produce very closely related nasal timbres, which were, however, of a remarkable compass, strength and elasticity.

With a touching but disconcerting naïveté, the inventor proclaims that he is no musician. Also this is only too obvious. Instead of confiding his admirable instrument to a professional who would have got a much happier effect out of it, our engineer himself interprets the most dull sentimental melodies with an electronic vibrato in the worst possible taste. From this splendid aerial orchestra he draws only known effects of easy appeal, which will delight the uninitiated but alienate those who expect loftier revelations from this invention. If Professor Theremin only brings us a quivering, bleating mechanical violoncello, his invention does not offer great interest for the future. But really the apparatus is far richer and may have much greater importance in the history of contemporary music than its inventor imagines.

The instrumental factor has always had its importance bearing upon the history of composition. A manufacturer of musical tools exerts a direct influence upon aesthetics. The invention of the saxophone resulted in a whole new orchestral literature. The popularization of the singing rod and electric-magnetic melody should likewise exercise a decisive influence upon the imagination of the composers of tomorrow. Assuredly, none of them would employ this prodigious invention in the way of a formidable electric reed-pipe, as its inventor now does.

The possibilities which, indeed, this astonishing product opens up to instrumental writing are unlimited. Think that this instrument no longer has to take into consideration the limitations of the performer, or the length of his bow which, in particular, has exercised a hidden but de-

clative tyranny over every composition. There is here a large invisible keyboard on which all audacities are permitted.  
In the course of the technical preface preceding his little concert, Professor Theremin let us hear, with a rather imprudent disdain, the sounds that his instrument could produce in its pure state, before the reversion of his manual tremolo. Well! these rude tones that can be obtained at will in a murmur or a "howl" offer an extremely interesting new sound material. This instrument of tomorrow should not allow itself to be hampered by the orchestral traditions of yesterday. It should bring to the world a new voice, absolutely individual, of which we cannot yet suspect all the inflections. This great pathetic cry of the subjugated was a poignant quality which we must not seek to destroy.  
One dreams of astonishing effects

## Beecham and the B. S. O.

By L. A. SLOPER

SIR THOMAS BEECHAM, knight of British opera, brought his musical and historic instrument to the concert of the Boston Symphony Orchestra's season, the first of which was given in Symphony Hall on the afternoon of Jan. 20. Sans score, sans desk, sans even baton, he led the virtuoso hand through a program culled from Handel, Delius, Berlioz, Mozart and Strauss.

Serge Koussevitzky, whose many motions on the stand have been deplored by a section of the musical public, will seem heretofore a mild director. As an entertainer for the eye, Sir Thomas surpasses even Miss Leginska. We do not recall having had music sketched for us upon the air with greater facility. He was received with joy by the disfigured Friday afternoon audience.  
But of course the diversion of the spectator is not the main object of conducting. An audience by definition should listen. The below we know from this conductor's own words (if Mr. Beverley Nichols is an accurate reporter) that his arresting behavior on the platform is not due to his being "acted away" by the music. He is quite cool and calculating all the time, he assures us; he has to be in order to keep control. Nor is it possible to believe that Sir Thomas would set himself, by the use of head, arms and body, to deceive our innocent ears. Without doubt, his movements are directed to the attention of the players.

Well, a conductor must be judged by his results. Sir Thomas Beecham was justified in Friday's performance, a truly musical representation of the several items, with full regard for their individual qualities and for their various styles. Handel's Overture to "Teseo," Musette from "Il Pastor Fido" and Bourrée from "Rodrigo" are characteristic examples. Decca's "Dance of the Village Romeo and Juliet," while containing much of its author's flavor, discovers the influence of Wagner more clearly than other of the Englishman's works with which we are familiar. After Berlioz's theatrical tour de force, the "Royal Hunt and Tempest" from the "Trojans," it was pleasant to hear a sympathetic rendering of Mozart's Symphony No. 34 in C major. Strauss's Overture to a "Hero's Life" was vividly and thrillingly told.

Yes, Sir Thomas Beecham is a musician and a masterful and a stimulating conductor. But in order to get the best effect of his work it is necessary to keep one's eyes off him; and that is not easy.  
An amusing novelty was introduced by Ernest Schelling at the first of his annual series of orchestral concerts for young people, held on the forenoon of Jan. 14, in Jordan Hall. This was an enormous thermometer, which registered the lecturer-conductor's critical opinion of the quality of the audience's singing. In past years the young people have shown some diffidence in joining in the singing which always constitutes one item of the program. This new stimulus proved effective. Having pursued a progressive course for three years, Mr. Schelling has now begun all over again, probably in order to initiate a new group of young listeners. Assisted by an orchestra made up of members of the Boston Symphony, he devoted his opening lecture to the subject of strings, with illustrations drawn from Handel, Corelli, Rossini, Tchaikovsky and so on.

The most disturbing of recent recitals was that of André Segovia in the Repertory Theater, on the evening of Jan. 17. It was a recital of the repertoire of the great guitar virtuoso, which registered the lecturer-conductor's critical opinion of the quality of the audience's singing. In past years the young people have shown some diffidence in joining in the singing which always constitutes one item of the program. This new stimulus proved effective. Having pursued a progressive course for three years, Mr. Schelling has now begun all over again, probably in order to initiate a new group of young listeners. Assisted by an orchestra made up of members of the Boston Symphony, he devoted his opening lecture to the subject of strings, with illustrations drawn from Handel, Corelli, Rossini, Tchaikovsky and so on.

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## Is the Organ a Musical Instrument?

By DR. A. EAGLEFIELD-HULL

London  
IS THE organ still the king of instruments? Or have both it and its players dropped behind the times? Does the organ recital maintain the strong appeal that it used to exercise over the imaginations and the hearts of the people some 20 years ago?

When we think of such giants as Best, of Liverpool, Gullmott of Paris, Lemmens of Brussels, and Dr. William Carl and Clarence Eddy of New York, Edwin H. Lemare and others, we are hard pressed to supply such a galaxy of stars nowadays. We have had the world tours of Joseph Bonnet and later of Marcel Dupré (both of Paris); Swietoslav of London; and recently Lynnwood Farnam of New York has made a deep impression by his recitals in England. There are celebrated players in permanent posts in the concert halls both in Britain and in America, but for various reasons they seem to have little inclination for touring. The result is that the finest organ playing—playing equivalent to that of the few pianists who the first rank—is not often heard now by the general public.

**Debt to Organists**  
The greatest musicians were all familiar with the organ; many of them were themselves great organists. To mention the names of Frescobaldi, Dr. John Bull, William Byrd, Buxtehude, Böhm, Froberger, and others in a somewhat remote past; Purcell, Bach and Handel in the great classical age; Mendelssohn, Adams and the Wesleyans in later times, should be sufficient to show the enormous debt which the art of music as a whole owes to organists in the past.

Was it not Beethoven's early training on the organ that in the fullness of time gave us that grandeur of sustained and dignified utterance, by which the slow movements of his symphonies and sonatas are characterized? Could he have produced his two great masses without his intimate knowledge of the organ? Are not the magnificent organ effects of Brahms' "Requiem" the direct offspring of the composer's love for the organ, as well as his very last opus, that most beautiful set of compositions consisting of eleven chorale preludes? And did not César Franck owe all his inspiration to his beloved organ at St. Clothilde? If there be a fault in his great symphony, it is that the orchestration follows too closely the lines of organ registration?

**Cleveland Orchestra**  
SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
CLEVELAND—On Jan. 5 and 6 the Cleveland Orchestra offered the triple concerto by Beethoven for violin, cello and piano. The soloists were Josef Fuchs, concert master; Victor de Gomez, cello, and Harold Samuel. Not in the most profound mood of the master, the work had, however, the elegance and drawing-room qualities that Beethoven could at times command with such marked success.  
The Bach D minor concerto was a revelation of beauty of a classic type so humanized, and modernized, yet never stepping beyond perfect restraint, as aroused from the Cleveland audience tremendous bursts of applause.

For the concert of Jan. 12 and 13 a Cleveland organist, Albert Riemenschneider, head of the Baldwin-Wallace Conservatory of Music, played the solo part of a concerto written for organ and orchestra by Marcel Dupré, and a symphony by Widor composed for organ and orchestra. Mr. Riemenschneider has been a student of French organ music for many years, working with both Dupré and Widor several seasons. He plays with great zest. Other numbers were for orchestra alone and among them were two pieces by the Cuban composer, Amadeo Roldán, "Oriental" and "Fiesta Negra." Native rhythms lend fascination to native melodies, and original use of native harmonies makes the music more attractive. The big number of the evening was Loeffler's dramatic poem "Tintagiles," an imaginative work splendidly orchestrated.  
The Cleveland players at the close of this concert started for the annual visit to Cuba.

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## An Oboist Let Loose

By WINTHROP P. TRYON

LEON GOOSSENS, the oboist, talking with me soon after his arrival here from England, caused me to believe what I had long suspected, that there is no such thing as musical tradition. A player upon an instrument which provides one of the elemental, fundamental, fixed, set and inalterable qualities of tone, he impressed me as thinking nothing about the ages upon ages that the reed-pipe has been blown by way of popular amusement, and very little about the centuries that the oboe and its predecessor, the oboe d'amore, have been sounded in polite ensemble performance. He seemed to be aware only of having held this hollow piece of wood in his hands since he was a boy, and of having tried all that time to make it give back what he in imagination heard.

So, doubtless, idyllists have done from the beginning even till now. In the earliest pastoral days, putting two edges of rough straw to the lip, and in modern times, two of finely split, whittled and beveled cane, they have sought merely to please their own ear. Or, they have thought with Theocritus,  
Consoling songs of the sweet-voiced  
Bring I, the sort they hold in store.

**In His Portfolio**  
Has travel, perchance, helped the Arcadian to find the note and melody of his desire? It must have, because the more fields in which he listens, the richer, surely, become his tunes. In any case, Mr. Goossens is speculating at present upon an American tour. He is in New York, inviting attention to some airs written for him by certain British composers of today and to others left on record by classic masters. In his portfolio, he told me, are a quintet for strings and oboe, by Bax; a concerto for oboe and orchestra, by Gibbs; a lament for oboe and piano, by Henckel; an idyl for oboe and orchestra, by Farjeon; a quintet for oboe and strings by Bliss and a sonata for oboe and piano, by Bowen.

"Not that I expect to do better playing than oboists here," said Mr. Goossens. "But I want to expand. I have some new music which I would like to make known, and I should like to win some favor for the oboe as a solo instrument. I am a British musician, but I have learned all I know from study with English teachers and from practice in English orchestras. My first and best teacher of music was my father, whose line has always been conducting. My original oboe instructor was Reynolds, of the Hallé Orchestra. I took lessons from him as a boy in Liverpool. At 14 years of age I went to London and studied at the Royal College of Music under Malloch. At 16, I left college to play on tour as a member of Sir Henry Wood's orchestra."

Vladimir Shavitch, conductor of the Syracuse Symphony Orchestra, has accepted an invitation from the Soviet State Academy of Fine Arts to appear as guest conductor in Moscow and other Russian cities during April.

Mr. Molinari, anybody observing the writing of his stick would be made aware, has a world-wide view of things, while he retains one or two definite Italian predilections. He grants all that the nation wants in the way of grandiloquence and impressiveness, but he insists that the music must laugh and sing. He is, in a word, an Italian. See him mark out upon the air the phrasing of the concluding measures of Corelli's badinerie. Ask not that of German, Frenchman, Englishman or American. You will never get it. That has come down from imperial times. It possesses the grace, the humor, the rhythmic pliancy of a line from a Horatian ode.

At 17, I got a contract to play in the Queen's Hall Orchestra under Wood as principal oboist.  
Mr. Goossens mentioned matters in his experience which quite contradicted my prepossessions. An oboe, I have always understood, is blown to pieces and is fit only to be thrown upon the kindling pile after about six years. He uses the same instrument that he won his youthful laurels with. The mechanism, he explained, is what tends to give out. His keys he has managed to keep in good order all along. For another thing, I have had the impression that an oboist was obliged to spend a great portion of his time with knife and pliers in hand, shaping and fitting reeds. Mr. Goossens said he found he could advantageously use reeds which he bought at the shop, by a little paring, perhaps, of the tip.

Oboe playing, I question not, is essentially a matter of hearing; not orchestral music in the large, I am sometimes inclined to think, is one of seeing. It has to do not only with the sounds, but also with the motions of performance; possibly not much with the manipulations of the 80 persons, more or less, who play, but certainly a good deal with the gestures of the one man who conducts. In brief, symphonic interpretation is a pair of hands.

**Molinari and the Philharmonic**  
Bernardino Molinari, directing the concert of the Philharmonic Society at the Metropolitan Opera House on the evening of Jan. 17, gave certain works an outline at once familiar and novel. In the calligraphy of the baton, he reproduced a score of Corelli's and one of Beethoven's according to a fashion at once international and individual. By way of presenting a sarabande, a gigue and a badinerie of the one composer and the Fifth Symphony of the other, he traced in the proscenium frame a series of figures correct to the rules and still absolutely expressive of himself.

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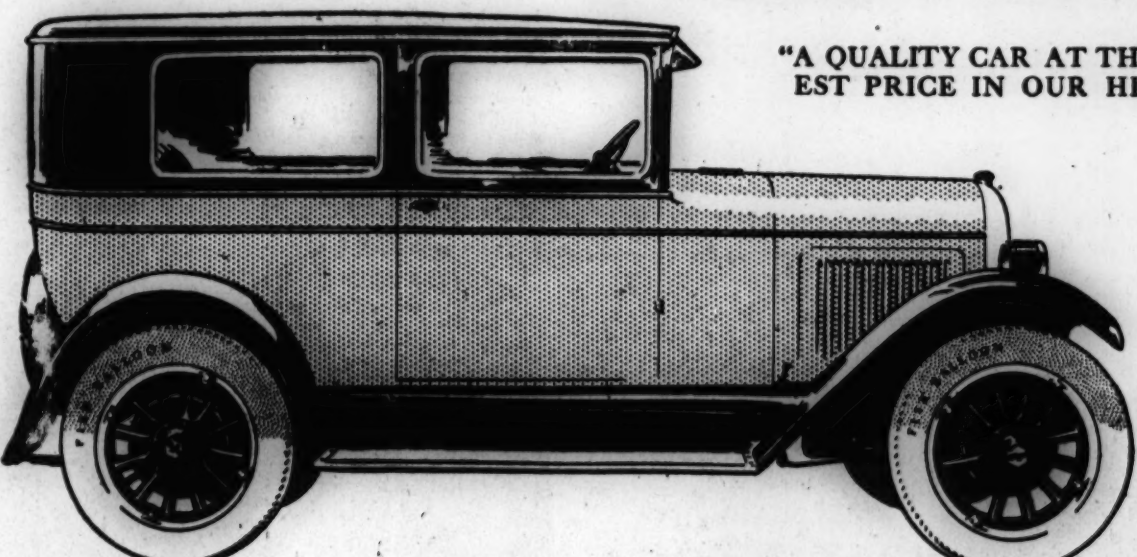
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## THE HOME FORUM

## Three Hundred Years Ago

ALL who have read Lord Macaulay's essay on Sir William Temple will recall the fascinating glimpse he gives of a very beautiful lady named Dorothy Osborne, daughter of an English soldier who, in the seventeenth century dispute between Royalists and Parliamentarians, were on the side of King Charles. It is now three hundred years since Dorothy Osborne's time, and those who lost their hearts to her in Macaulay's rather wistful pages will not fail to celebrate the anniversary by reading once again all that is available about the romance of Dorothy and her William, for it is assuredly one of the most fragrant in history.

Sir William Temple's courtship of Mistress Osborne was prolonged to seven years by the fact that she was ever expanding a novel to the fifth volume. They had met in the Isle of Wight, where Temple, who had just turned twenty-one, was on his travels. There he met the son and daughter of Sir Peter Osborne, who held Guernsey for his king.

An incident occurred at the inn where the three young people had halted which deepened the romance in a way that saved it from being merely casual. The Osbornes and Temple were loyalists all. Dorothy's brother, more loyal than wise, scratched on the inn window-pane with a diamond his candid opinion of the Parliamentarians. He made particular reference to the notorious Colonel Howard of the Roundheads, and the consequence of his audacity was that the trio were arrested. The situation was saved, however, by Dorothy's ready wit, for when she faced the court-martial she took the blame wholly upon herself and appealed to the gallantry of the presiding officer so effectively that she and her fellow-inmates were promptly released. It is an incident of which Sir Walter Scott might have made a new "Rob Roy."

"Dorothy's demands, during a trying situation," wrote Courtney in his "Life of Sir William Temple," "was not lost upon the young companion of the two Osbornes." He felt enslaved to her bright wit, clear faith, and dauntless honesty; and she, marking in Temple's brilliance and seriousness a welcome contrast to

the rowdy cavaliers with whom she must perform have been acquainted at her father's house, found him worthy of her friendship. Affection grew between them. But so unconscious of it did they both remain for a considerable period that when the realization eventually dawned upon them it remained their perpetual wonder.

"When we meet," wrote Dorothy some years later to her lover, "let us design and set aside one day for our two selves to remember old stories in, to ask one another by what degrees our friendship grew to this height 'tis at. In earnest I am at a loss sometimes in thinking of it and though I can never regret of the share you have in my heart, I know not whether at first I gave it you willingly or not."

Macaulay tells us that when the courtship began Sir William Temple's father was sitting in the Long Parliament, and her father was actively engaged in soldiering. But alas, the suit was frowned upon by the Osbornes on the ground that poor William was without worldly wealth. Sir Peter Osborne had a more advantageous alliance in view for his daughter, and when he returned home from the wars to his lonely country manor house in Bedfordshire she received suitors at his command.

Secretly, however, Dorothy continued to communicate with William, and although his letters to her have all been lost, those she wrote in return have happily been preserved, and they are among the most exquisite in the language. The volume that contains them is now an accepted classic. Dorothy delighted in making witty pen portraits of her unwelcome wooers.

The obstacles, rivalries, and blunders against which William Temple had to maintain his position do not seem to have embittered him or affected his serenity and confidence. If we may judge by Dorothy's replies to his letters, never once does she seem to chide him for lack of faith or rebuke a complaint. But her letters are not only rich in value of seventeenth century life as it was lived by the old English nobility. The mood in which they were written was unfailingly that of a beautiful, quiet-hearted lady, reminding one of a snatch of dialogue in "Cymbeline":

LYCHIMO—Here are letters for you.  
POSTHUMOUS—Their tenor good, I trust.  
LYCHIMO—'Tis very like.

She reports gayly on her infrequent visits to London, where her relatives engaged her "to play and sup at the Three Kings," or at Spring Gardens, Foxhall, enjoying as bright a time as was possible in those dull days. But she prefers to be elsewhere. "We go abroad all day," she writes, "and play all night, and say our prayers when we have time. Well, in sober earnest, now, I would not live thus a twelvemonth, to gain all that the king has lost, unless it was to give it him again." No, Dorothy's heart is away in that quiet corner of the country which has always been her home, and the letters are at their best when they are touching upon a thousand simple things in relation to it, from the difficulties of correspondence, presents of engagement-rings, pictures, dogs, locks of hair, fashions in dress and habits, to the delights of a country house, and the books she reads, and the people she meets, and the quiet faith and over the mistletoe of the poor past-board heroines of the romances William appears to have dispatched to her.

She gave a candid opinion on what she expected in a husband—and William, likely enough, was quick to learn the letter by heart. "He must not be so much a country gentleman as to understand nothing but hawks and dogs, and be fond of either than of his wife. He must not be a town gallant, neither, that lives in a tavern and an ordinary; that cannot imagine how an hour should be spent with company unless it be in sleeping; that makes court to all the women he sees, thinks they believe him, and laughs and is laughed at equally. . . . He must not be a fool of no art, nor poet, nor ill-natured, nor proud, nor discourteous; and to all this must be added, that he must love me and I him, as much as we are capable of loving. Without all this his fortune, though never so great, would not satisfy me, and with it a very moderate fortune would keep me from ever repenting my disposal."

Eventually the seven years of waiting came to an end, and William and Dorothy were wedded in 1654. In after years their children paid ample tribute to their mother as "a holy woman and a perfect wife."

T. M.

## The Journey

As I set out in sunlight,  
Happy as a boy,  
I raced through a wonderland  
All alone with joy.

But when I was breathless,  
Along before noonday,  
I knew another traveler  
Was walking my way.

Without the best of football  
I knew that he was there;  
That he was sober-minded,  
I was well aware.

He seemed to have no business  
But to tramp along,  
No chuckle for my laughter,  
No echo for my song.

I plod the shadowed highway  
With less of laughter now,  
But with a turn for musing,  
And with a calmer brow.

Still my reserved companion  
Keeps up the dogged pace,  
He is the sort of walker  
That wins in every race.

At some appointed moment,  
All shrouded in the mist,  
He will reach sudden forth,  
And catch me by the wrist.

—DUNCAN CAMPBELL SCOTT, in *The London Mercury*.

## The Gypsy Model in Spain

WHILE painting in Spain one summer, Dixie Selden spent three or four weeks in Granada. As she was unable to secure any natives in costume to pose for her, she persuaded Paco, her guide, to get her a model. After a diligent search for a person worthy of being painted, Paco returned with Carmen, a beautiful fifteen-year-old kypsy, who with her mother lived in a cave outside the city limits. Carmen was always carefully chaperoned at the sittings by her mother.

At this time the main hotel was overflowing, so Miss Selden's room was situated in an annex, which overlooked a garden where luncheon was served. As no studio was available, the artist decided to paint the girl in her room. A screen was placed so that the dining guests could not see in, but the waiters, as they passed to and fro from the kitchen, caught glimpses of the portrait in the making. When they were at leisure they assembled at a point of vantage and quietly watched the procedure. After awhile Carmen's mother saw them, and flew to the balcony and vigorously berated the poor waiters, who meant no harm. After much excitement and much argument they agreed to leave, and the painting was resumed.

Meanwhile, the story of the portrait came to the ears of the manager, who respectfully requested the favor of seeing it. His admiration overflowing, he told the manager, who also begged the privilege of viewing the canvas, and then came the proprietor, followed by an endless parade of his friends, which finally ended with the deferential visit of the Governor of Granada, who, accompanied by his wife, arrived in state with a bodyguard. Enthusiasm ran high, and no wonder, for the portrait is an exceptionally lovely one. Even Carmen's mother—and mothers are

notoriously severe critics—declared she could not tell whether her daughter or the portrait were the more beautiful.

When Miss Selden was able to secure rooms in the main hotel, the proprietor insisted on her retaining the former quarters for a studio as a token of his esteem for her ability.

From that time on Miss Selden's movements were watched with interest by the whole ménage. When she painted out of doors, Paco assiduously looked after her, and the return from these expeditions with a new canvas was treated as triumph.

Of course, these incidents greatly amused and delighted Miss Dixie Selden. As she related this story she made each character live. Greatly sympathetic herself, she calls forth a response from everyone she meets. This precious human quality she puts into her canvases and, unhampered by any lack of technical skill, she produces pictures of unusual charm and beauty.



A Granada Gypsy. From a Painting by Dixie Selden.

## Joking With a Glacier

Who shall describe the beauty and the glory of a calm, moonlit day in the depths of the Polar night? Its serenity is almost as uncommunicable as are the fleeting glories of Aurora. I never fully realized the wonder of it until once, when the moon was full, urged by the rarity of a windless day and the exhilarating influence of 70° of frost, I walked rapidly over the frozen sea until I was well beyond the precipice of ice that towers two hundred feet skyward, and I could hear the faint hum of the glacier.

Then I paused, for the prospect that opened out was of arresting grandeur. The face of the great rampart on my right had, until then, been in the shadow; but on rounding the snout of the glacier, the northern wall was softly illumined by the moon, whose beams gleamed brightly on innumerable polished facets in the cliff, and coursed from a myriad crystals at my feet. Her radiance shed for miles along the coast, and I could see that the glacier swept northwards in a mighty curve towards Cape Barne, at the point of which promontory a great black column of lava stood like a sentinel in the night.

But it was not so much the austere beauty of the scene that so dominated me, as its utter desolation, and its intense and wholly indescribable loneliness. I stood awhile beneath the shivering stars, with every sense alert, striving to detect some sound; but the stillness about me was profound. Concentrate the faculties as I might, I could hear nothing but the beating of my heart.

I knew then what Service meant when he wrote:

"Were you ever out in the Great Alone, when the moon was awful clear,  
And the icy mountains hemmed you  
With a silence you most could hear?"

An eerie feeling crept over me in the presence of this majesty of silence: a feeling of exhilaration and awe. . . . I shouted a loud "Coo-ee!" To my astonishment the precipice immediately responded, and shouted back "Coo-ee!" It was thus I discovered one of the faintest echoes I have heard in any land. I have listened to some of the most famous echoes of the Alps, mocking the yodelers and the Alp-horns; but I have heard none so wondrously clear and ringing as the voice of this Antarctic glacier. I sang to it, and joked with it, and if the sentences were short enough, it reproduced them perfectly; but longer phrases sent it all a-chattering with a babel of voices that became pandemonium.—HARRISON G. POSTING, in *The Great White South*.

## Night in the Hutung

(Narrow Street)

On a door sill, in the evening dark,  
The old gateman is playing. Hark!  
Through the moon door softly comes  
His theme of burlesque, while he hums  
In falsetto.

With hairs confined between two strings  
Moves merrily as he sings.  
Yet is there vigor  
In his rhythm of burlesque.

Like a lava tube, the hutung, long,  
Black and mysterious, fills with the song.  
Out of the tube, emerging  
From stalagmite shadows verging  
On east and west,  
A vendor stops to listen and rest.

Over his cart is a lantern hung,  
Still shaking from ruts of the old hutung;  
And its moving light  
In the eery night  
As in a trance  
begins to dance

Upon the form of the gateman thin,  
Upon the gleaming snake skin  
Across the face of his violin.

Now the light  
Is static and bright.  
On the door sill  
The gateman is still.  
Asleep, the vendor dreams of eyes  
Peering above his cart in surprise,  
And tiny hands of sun-burned brown  
With coppers in them, upside down.

In the black of the lava hutung,  
Even the glazed apples, strung  
On upright sticks, to beguile  
Checks as red as they to smile.  
No longer quiver—  
Only uplift on each laden silver  
Crimsonly to the lonely night  
Pagodas of light.

JEANNETTE SEARIGHT.

## Firs and Lilies

I shall not easily forget one summer afternoon in the Wawona forest when I sat down to rest by a little spring, hidden among flowery brush and musky-smelling ferns. Alders and white-flowered dogwood grew along the gully which the spring supplied with a little thread of water that crept quietly away through thickets of ceanothus and azalea. Spiraling a hundred feet above the lesser trees there rose close beside me a young silver fir. . . . It stood divinely beautiful, shimmering in a mist of transparent silver just tinged with ethereal green. I watched it with delight. . . . The delightful essayist, Mr. A. C. Benson, refers somewhere to the feeling we are apt to experience in entering suddenly a place of trees or flowers, of some silent action

having been in progress which we have interrupted, and which is suspended while we remain. I felt it that day. Once before, years ago, in a high and lonely spot near the southern end of the Sierra, I came upon a great company of gleaming lilies. There were hundreds, perhaps thousands, of them and every one of the shining host, as it seemed, was endowed with the same . . . perfectness as my silver fir. . . . There was not a movement, nor a sound; it seemed as if the pure creatures waited for my withdrawal. Even the sunshine seemed to pause on the multitude of white flower-faces that were turned towards me. When I think of it now I can feel again the listening silence and the trace-like stillness of the scene.—From "Children of the Wind," by DORIS PEZZ.

## Longfellow the Loved

There are passages trembling and throbbing;  
There are phrases that tingle and glow  
Like logs in a generous fireplace  
With soft little crooning below;  
And words that go singing and dancing.  
And words that go faltering and slow.

Yes, dear are these songs in his poems—  
Lyric, tremulous, sweet,—  
That the ear and the heart beat hearing.  
Though the head holds the judgment seat.

So, reluctant, I part with the scholars  
To listen and learn at his feet.  
KATHARINE HYMAN WILLIAMS.

## Monsieur and Joan

"Well, now," said Monsieur, "we will find these little cakes, eh? You come with me." He took Joan's hand and padded off to a slant-roofed alcove curtained apart from the rest of the studio.

"This," he announced with a flourish of slim fingers, "this is my house. She is very small, but I made her just right to hold two people and one little dog with a long tail. It is most fortunate, is it not?" He held back the blue curtain and Joan and Lancelot-Pan-Shelley went in and squatted down comfortably on the floor beside the low window, and watched everything with frank and interested eyes.

The little house was dusty and disordered, and it was full of things that were loved—books grown very limp and shabby, an old rug copper-hued, a bowl of amber holding amber light, and pictures—pictures like doors in the wall opening up into other worlds.

Monsieur sat down on a yellow stool in front of his cupboard and spread out three blue plates the color of an evening sky, and put a frosted cake in the middle of each plate as if he were playing a game. "Voilà! We shall have a—how-do-you-call-it—a tea-party, eh?"

"Oh, yes!" cried Joan. "Let's have a tea-party!"

And Lancelot began to wobble with anticipation.

Monsieur lifted a blue plate, and then paused and frowned very seriously. "But ma chère, we are forgot!" It is not the time for a tea-party. My clock, she tells me that it is still only morning!"

"Oh, but that doesn't matter," said Joan quickly. "It's only more fun—doing things out of their real time is always more fun!"

"Mais oui!" greeted Monsieur. "It is indeed so. To have the breakfast in the evening—would not that be fun?"

"Oh! Is that what you do, really and truly?"

"Well, not so very much, perhaps; but sometimes I become mixed—I forget 'ow the day is—and then there are muddled things in my 'ouse. Why, once, with an air of great secrecy, 'once I took, what do you think, soup and lettuce fishes for my breakfast!"

"Oh!" cried Joan delightedly. "And what did you do for your dinner?"

Monsieur grew very solemn. "Then for my dinner, chérie, I had to take oatmeal, nothing but oatmeal!" He broke up Lancelot's cake and put the blue plate before him.

Joan sighed regretfully. "We never do things like that where I live—I wish we did, but we don't."

"Does nothing then get mixed up in your house?"

She shook her head. "They like to be the same all the time—they like to have breakfast for breakfast, especially my father and my Aunt Nellie."

"But you do not, eh?"

"No, I play by myself."

Lancelot gulped a large piece of cake and looked uncomfortable.

"Eat the crumbs, dear," Joan ordered. "And don't gobble—we're having a tea-party."

Monsieur sat silent on his yellow stool gazing out over the white flare of snow, the little things he loved shining about him. . . .

Joan got up and put the blue plate back on the cupboard.

"Did you make this picture?" she asked, pointing.

Monsieur turned and smiled. "That little one? Non, my enfant; I did not make it."

"It's pretty, isn't it? I like it!"

"Yes—and I too."

"A man named Watteau, chérie; a man who lived a very long time ago—and lives still, ma foi!"

## Supply

THE problem of supply is one with which most mortals are obliged to contend. Food, clothing, and shelter are useful things, and besides these are the thousand and one things which, in the midst of the many complexities of society as at present organized, are deemed necessary to the living of an harmonious, happy, and useful life. Accordingly, the efforts of mortals are largely, too largely it seems to many, taken up with the question of gaining the supply for one's self and dependents. That this entails hard labor, and often severe hardships, there can be no doubt; and those who give serious thought to the subject ask themselves, is all this necessary? Is there not some better way of gaining the necessary things, of securing the supply necessary to the carrying on of a prosperous and happy life?

Christians in general look to Christ Jesus as the outstanding exemplar of righteous living in all time. And although they accept his teachings on many subjects as final and conclusive, they do not, it seems, in the same measure follow his precepts in regard to supply—that is, in regard to the gaining of useful things. What did he teach in this regard? His words are unmistakable: "Seek ye first the kingdom of God, and his righteousness; and all these things shall be added unto you." This signal statement is a part of the greatest compendium of righteous living ever set before mankind—the Sermon on the Mount. And that it is wholly practical there is no longer room for doubt.

The teachings of the Master, which have by many been called transcendental and wholly unadapted to modern society, have, through Christian Science and its demonstration, been found to be not only practicable but the most practical of all ways of gaining the useful things. Seeking the kingdom of God—and seeking it first—is the sure way of winning all that is necessary. But the seeking must be persistent for the leaves and fishes, but rather for the kingdom of spiritual Truth. And, moreover, this method is most important.

Reed, slashed and torn,  
but doubly rich in  
such great heads as yours  
drift upon temple-steps,  
but you are shattered  
in the wind.

Myrtle-bark  
is flecked from you,  
scales are dashed  
from your stem,  
and cuts your petal,  
furrows it with hard edge,  
like flint  
on a bright stone.

Yet though the whole wind  
slash at your bark,  
you are lifted up,  
eye-though it hiss  
to cover you with froth.

—From Collected Poems of H. D.

## Sea Lily

Up through the red clay hills and the sandy stretches that lie beyond, a vista of verdant loveliness, dusky and pleasant, invites the seeker of new scenes within its葱郁 splendor. Outside is the heated afternoon, a blaze of rose light and the brilliant gold of the sun; inside is rest, a gray dusk of emerald lights, and a coolness that discounts the warmth of the hill and plain.

The pine forest is but a shadowed passageway between tall pines of verdant green; where soughing branches play in soft melodies, where tinkling needles sing music-box harmonies to the random rays of sunshine filtering through the tops of the trees. Slowly the golden notes in the stairways that ascend through the aply drift upward.

The pungent pine aroma lifts from lush verdancy in grass and vivid blossoms to the vibrant swaying of these monarchs of the Georgia woods.

Red brown earth and sand that shifts easily with movement provide a soft loam for the floral growth, provide tiny nooks and crannies for the small wild creatures, and havens for the quail and other nesting ground birds.

Deeper woods and rich green undergrowth are spots of natural beauty, flowering in profuse foliage. Here song birds of dazzling colors fit back and forth in soundless flashes. Still deeper in, a quiescent vaulted room of exquisite proportions reaches up under the arching lower branches of the giant cypresses, to a ceiling of glossy, blue-shaded malachite, made bright by penetrating sunlight. These are ancient vaulted halls with arch and nave and beam, cloister and bell tower. The room has for columns the slender brown trunks of the pines, and for its walls, the dainty multicolored undergrowth that spreads about.

Chirps and twitterings bubble from the throats of numerous birds who rest within the cool, pine cavern, swinging in a rhythm of the swaying pine trees. So profound is the silence that the lilting carols of the songsters are a chorus in another seeming world, a delicate nuance of faint harmony woven on pine forest peace.

Here is rest from the heat, the noise, and the confusion of earth; here a silence whose beauty pays in the contemplation of its color, its line, and its music.

Pine cones, so near to resembling the parent tree in form and texture, lie round about, adding to the odor wafting through the aisles. Berries amid the flowers of many colors are the provender for the birds; their color, like that of the flowers, a welcome flash in the cool forest. Vines of muscadine tangle themselves together. Chintaberry and holly add to the varying hues within this place of loveliness and peace.

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## THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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STOCK MARKET  
PRICE UPSWING  
GAINS HEADWAYSome Irregularity Caused  
by Profit Taking—  
Closing Firm

NEW YORK, Jan. 21 (AP)—Resumption of the upward price movement in today's stock market was temporarily interrupted by a heavy wave of profit-taking, but speculators for the advance quickly regained control. Extensive gains in many of the active issues ranged from 2 to 6 points, with public utilities, motors and merchandising issues giving the best exhibition of strength.

Week-end market letters laid particular stress on the stiffening steel market and the pick-up in mill operations in that industry. Loss leaders in the market were widely recognized as an important influence on the future trend of prices.

Montana Power was again a market leader, sharing 6 points to a new high record at 122. Many advanced points to a new peak, and points above yesterday's final quotation. Adams Express, Brooklyn Edison and Hudson Motors were other strong performers.

The closing market. Total sales approximated 1,000,000 shares. A few railroad issues displayed firm tendencies, but today's bond market, on the other hand, was generally weak.

New offerings for the week aggregated about \$120,000,000, a total not listed market. Estimates of new issues run as high as \$200,000,000.

Interest was manifested in bond sales in the plan whereby Russia's bonds are being sold in this market without conflict with American policies. Payments of principal and interest direct to American investors in dollars, as provided in the plan, can be purchased through the American Rock Island, "Frisco" and Atchafalaya moderate buying, but advances were limited to small fractions for the time being. Missouri Pacific, on the other hand, were a little easier.

Foreign exchange, on the other hand, with sterling cables quoted around \$4.87 1/2.

CHICAGO WHEAT  
PRICES STEADY

CHICAGO, Jan. 21 (AP)—Unfavorable reports relative to domestic winter crop outlook for wheat tended to steady Chicago wheat values. Initial weakness was followed by a recovery, with a slight advance in the early part of the session. The market closed steady, with a slight advance in the early part of the session. The market closed steady, with a slight advance in the early part of the session.

March 1928: Wheat—1.17 1/2 @ 1.18 1/2; July—1.27 1/2 @ 1.28 1/2; Corn—1.01 1/2 @ 1.02 1/2; Soybeans—1.01 1/2 @ 1.02 1/2; Cotton—1.01 1/2 @ 1.02 1/2; Sugar—1.01 1/2 @ 1.02 1/2; Coffee—1.01 1/2 @ 1.02 1/2; Tea—1.01 1/2 @ 1.02 1/2; Rubber—1.01 1/2 @ 1.02 1/2; Petroleum—1.01 1/2 @ 1.02 1/2; Gold—1.01 1/2 @ 1.02 1/2; Silver—1.01 1/2 @ 1.02 1/2; Copper—1.01 1/2 @ 1.02 1/2; Lead—1.01 1/2 @ 1.02 1/2; Zinc—1.01 1/2 @ 1.02 1/2; Nickel—1.01 1/2 @ 1.02 1/2; Iron—1.01 1/2 @ 1.02 1/2; Steel—1.01 1/2 @ 1.02 1/2; Coal—1.01 1/2 @ 1.02 1/2; Lumber—1.01 1/2 @ 1.02 1/2; Brick—1.01 1/2 @ 1.02 1/2; Cement—1.01 1/2 @ 1.02 1/2; Glass—1.01 1/2 @ 1.02 1/2; Paper—1.01 1/2 @ 1.02 1/2; Textiles—1.01 1/2 @ 1.02 1/2; Miscellaneous—1.01 1/2 @ 1.02 1/2.

Clark, Childs & Co., New York: The uncertain action of the market has brought forth considerable speculation. The market has been advanced to a new peak, but the advance has been followed by a recovery, with a slight advance in the early part of the session. The market closed steady, with a slight advance in the early part of the session.

Hayden, Stone & Co., Boston: The market has been advanced to a new peak, but the advance has been followed by a recovery, with a slight advance in the early part of the session. The market closed steady, with a slight advance in the early part of the session.

Richardson, Hill & Co., Boston: The market has been advanced to a new peak, but the advance has been followed by a recovery, with a slight advance in the early part of the session. The market closed steady, with a slight advance in the early part of the session.

J. S. Bache & Co., New York: The market has been advanced to a new peak, but the advance has been followed by a recovery, with a slight advance in the early part of the session. The market closed steady, with a slight advance in the early part of the session.

Goodbody & Co., New York: The market has been advanced to a new peak, but the advance has been followed by a recovery, with a slight advance in the early part of the session. The market closed steady, with a slight advance in the early part of the session.

Hornblower & Weeks, Boston: The market has been advanced to a new peak, but the advance has been followed by a recovery, with a slight advance in the early part of the session. The market closed steady, with a slight advance in the early part of the session.

PROOFS OF PROSPERITY  
The recession in business during the latter part of 1927 has caused many a doubt as to whether the country is on a permanent recovery. The answer is no doubt that the recession is over, and the country is on a permanent recovery.

FOREIGN FINANCING  
LONDON, Jan. 21 (AP)—Anglo-American financial relations are showing a marked improvement. The market has been advanced to a new peak, but the advance has been followed by a recovery, with a slight advance in the early part of the session. The market closed steady, with a slight advance in the early part of the session.

INDEPENDENT OILS INCOME  
Independent Oil & Gas Company, Inc. has announced that it has received a dividend of \$1.00 per share for the year ended December 31, 1927. The dividend is payable to shareholders of record as of January 15, 1928.

## NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

Symbol	Price	Symbol	Price
3000 Abilene	104 1/2	3000 Granite	104 1/2
3000 Adm. Ex.	104 1/2	3000 Granite	104 1/2
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3000 Adm. Ex.	104 1/2	3000 Granite	104 1/2
3000 Adm. Ex.	104 1/2	3000 Granite	104 1/2

Symbol	Price	Symbol	Price
3000 Adm. Ex.	104 1/2	3000 Granite	104 1/2
3000 Adm. Ex.	104 1/2	3000 Granite	104 1/2
3000 Adm. Ex.	104 1/2	3000 Granite	104 1/2

Symbol	Price	Symbol	Price
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Symbol	Price	Symbol	Price
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Symbol	Price	Symbol	Price
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3000 Adm. Ex.	104 1/2	3000 Granite	104 1/2
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3000 Adm. Ex.	104 1/2	3000 Granite	104 1/2
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Symbol	Price	Symbol	Price
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3000 Adm. Ex.	104 1/2	3000 Granite	104 1/2
3000 Adm. Ex.	104 1/2	3000 Granite	104 1/2

Symbol	Price	Symbol	Price
3000 Adm. Ex.	104 1/2	3000 Granite	104 1/2
3000 Adm. Ex.	104 1/2	3000 Granite	104 1/2
3000 Adm. Ex.	104 1/2	3000 Granite	104 1/2

## NEW YORK BOND MARKET

Symbol	Price	Symbol	Price
3000 Abilene	104 1/2	3000 Granite	104 1/2
3000 Adm. Ex.	104 1/2	3000 Granite	104 1/2
3000 Adm. Ex.	104 1/2	3000 Granite	104 1/2

Symbol	Price	Symbol	Price
3000 Adm. Ex.	104 1/2	3000 Granite	104 1/2
3000 Adm. Ex.	104 1/2	3000 Granite	104 1/2
3000 Adm. Ex.	104 1/2	3000 Granite	104 1/2

Symbol	Price	Symbol	Price
3000 Adm. Ex.	104 1/2	3000 Granite	104 1/2
3000 Adm. Ex.	104 1/2	3000 Granite	104 1/2
3000 Adm. Ex.	104 1/2	3000 Granite	104 1/2

Symbol	Price	Symbol	Price
3000 Adm. Ex.	104 1/2	3000 Granite	104 1/2
3000 Adm. Ex.	104 1/2	3000 Granite	104 1/2
3000 Adm. Ex.	104 1/2	3000 Granite	104 1/2

Symbol	Price	Symbol	Price
3000 Adm. Ex.	104 1/2	3000 Granite	104 1/2
3000 Adm. Ex.	104 1/2	3000 Granite	104 1/2
3000 Adm. Ex.	104 1/2	3000 Granite	104 1/2

Symbol	Price	Symbol	Price
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3000 Adm. Ex.	104 1/2	3000 Granite	104 1/2
3000 Adm. Ex.	104 1/2	3000 Granite	104 1/2

Symbol	Price	Symbol	Price
3000 Adm. Ex.	104 1/2	3000 Granite	104 1/2
3000 Adm. Ex.	104 1/2	3000 Granite	104 1/2
3000 Adm. Ex.	104 1/2	3000 Granite	104 1/2

Symbol	Price	Symbol	Price
3000 Adm. Ex.	104 1/2	3000 Granite	104 1/2
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Symbol	Price	Symbol	Price
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3000 Adm. Ex.	104 1/2	3000 Granite	104 1/2

Symbol	Price	Symbol	Price
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3000 Adm. Ex.	104 1/2	3000 Granite	104 1/2
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3000 Adm. Ex.	104 1/2	3000 Granite	104 1/2
3000 Adm. Ex.	104 1/2	3000 Granite	104 1/2
3000 Adm. Ex.	104 1/2	3000 Granite	104 1/2

Symbol	Price	Symbol	Price
3000 Adm. Ex.			



## DIVIDENDS

to regular quarterly  
cent payable Feb. 15  
Feb. 1. An extra divid  
was paid Nov. 15, 1927  
n Brick Co. declared t  
dividends of 25 cents  
nmon and 50 cents a  
red stock, both paya

[illegible]

Net State Tax Rate	Tr. 1927		Div. 8
	High	Low	
1%	108	94%	7
2%	127	88%	4
3%	138	82%	1.15
4%	144	74%	e2
5%	154	64%	2.94
6%	163	58%	e2
7%	173	50%	e2
8%	183	42%	e2
9%	193	34%	e2
10%	203	26%	e2
11%	213	18%	e2
12%	223	10%	e2
13%	233	2%	e2
14%	243	0%	e2
15%	253	0%	e2
16%	263	0%	e2
17%	273	0%	e2
18%	283	0%	e2
19%	293	0%	e2
20%	303	0%	e2
21%	313	0%	e2
22%	323	0%	e2
23%	333	0%	e2
24%	343	0%	e2
25%	353	0%	e2
26%	363	0%	e2
27%	373	0%	e2
28%	383	0%	e2
29%	393	0%	e2
30%	403	0%	e2
31%	413	0%	e2
32%	423	0%	e2
33%	433	0%	e2
34%	443	0%	e2
35%	453	0%	e2
36%	463	0%	e2
37%	473	0%	e2
38%	483	0%	e2
39%	493	0%	e2
40%	503	0%	e2
41%	513	0%	e2
42%	523	0%	e2
43%	533	0%	e2
44%	543	0%	e2
45%	553	0%	e2
46%	563	0%	e2
47%	573	0%	e2
48%	583	0%	e2
49%	593	0%	e2
50%	603	0%	e2
51%	613	0%	e2
52%	623	0%	e2
53%	633	0%	e2
54%	643	0%	e2
55%	653	0%	e2
56%	663	0%	e2
57%	673	0%	e2
58%	683	0%	e2
59%	693	0%	e2
60%	703	0%	e2
61%	713	0%	e2
62%	723	0%	e2
63%	733	0%	e2
64%	743	0%	e2
65%	753	0%	e2
66%	763	0%	e2
67%	773	0%	e2
68%	783	0%	e2
69%	793	0%	e2
70%	803	0%	e2
71%	813	0%	e2
72%	823	0%	e2
73%	833	0%	e2
74%	843	0%	e2
75%	853	0%	e2
76%	863	0%	e2
77%	873	0%	e2
78%	883	0%	e2
79%	893	0%	e2
80%	903	0%	e2
81%	913	0%	e2
82%	923	0%	e2
83%	933	0%	e2
84%	943	0%	e2
85%	953	0%	e2
86%	963	0%	e2
87%	973	0%	e2
88%	983	0%	e2
89%	993	0%	e2
90%	1003	0%	e2
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92%	1023	0%	e2
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96%	1063	0%	e2
97%	1073	0%	e2
98%	1083	0%	e2
99%	1093	0%	e2
100%	1103	0%	e2

20	15	..	No
45	8	..	No
126	108	1	No
149	119	7	No
1011	84	5	No
115	80	4	No
112	103	7	Spa
28	20	1	Spe
88	53	7	Spic
65	54	3	Sta
66	57	6	Sta
107	100	6	Sta
105	100	8	Sta
60	50	3	Sta
41	25	1	Sta
34	33	1	Sta
43	2	..	Sta
12	10	..	Sta
87	54	6	Stew
54	26	2	Stew
63	49	5	Stu
125	118	7	Stude
8	2	..	Stude

[illegible][illegible]

92%	7	1	US Steel
96%	7	1	US Steel pl
24	02	7	Univ Pictu
81%	02	7	Univ Pipe
111	7	1	Utah Copp
27	2	1	Util Pt & C
37	03	1	Vanadium
5%	03	1	Van Raalte
103	03	1	Van Raalte
32%	03	1	Vicks Shrv
87	03	1	Victor Talc
96%	03	1	Victor Talc
71%	03	1	Victor T pp
20%	03	1	Va-Car 6%
73	03	1	Va-Car 7%
62%	03	1	Va Iron C
20%	03	1	Va Iron C
95	03	1	Vivaudon
161%	03	1	Vulcan Det
16	03	1	Walsh
46	03	1	Walsh
85	03	1	Walsh

714		Warren Mrs
714		Ward Bak pt
714		Ward Bak pt
714	..	Warner Broon
714	..	Warner-Gunnis
714	..	Warren Broon
714	..	Warren N apt
714	..	Warren Mr Hl
714	..	Warren C & F
714	..	Wheeler-Crosby
714	..	Weiler & Hall
714	..	Weiler & Hall
714	..	West Dairy A
714	..	West N .....
714	..	West Pen Bl
714	..	West Pen Bl
714	..	West pt
714	..	West Maryland
714	..	West Mid apt
714	..	West Pacific
714	..	West Pacific
714	..	West Pen B apt
714	..	West Pen P 7
714	..	West Union

Westinghouse El  
Westinghouse pf  
Weston El In A  
Wheel & Lb pf  
White Eagle Co  
White Motor  
White Rk Sprs  
Whi Sew Mach  
White Sew M pf  
Willys Overland  
Willys Over pf  
Wilson & Co  
Wilson & Co A  
Wilson & Co pf  
Woolworth  
Worth Pump  
Worth Pump A  
Wright Aero A  
Wrigley Co  
Yale & Towne  
Yellow Truck  
Yellow Truck pf  
Youngtown

Part stock. c Plus stock  
able in stock, cash op  
lot.  
for week: Stocks 10,  
ran Bonds, \$44,020,100

32	22	16
33	27	16
34	34	16
35	41	16
36	42	+
37	44	+
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UNDER CITY HEADINGS	UNDER CITY HEADINGS	UNDER CITY HEADINGS	UNDER CITY HEADINGS	UNDER CITY HEADINGS	UNDER CITY HEADINGS	UNDER CITY HEADINGS	UNDER CITY HEADINGS
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## DAILY FEATURES

**Odds and Ends**

The Nation's Airway  
 In Germany there are about 14,000 miles of air routes in operation; in France 8,000 miles, and in Australia, 5,000 miles, while about 17,000 miles are covered in the United States.

Arkansas Gazette: There are, however, still Republicans who remind us that Mr. Coolidge has never said he wouldn't choose if he were chosen.

In Greenland, at Umanak, is the northernmost garden in the world.

San Francisco Chronicle: Doubtless the King of Italy reflects at times that he might as well be the husband of a famous womanlier.

A Welsh colony was founded in 1865 in the Argentine territory of the Chubut, a rather bleak corner of Patagonia, and still maintains the Welsh language and customs, with modifications.

Detroit Free Press: Dispatches from Paris announce that France has begun "an extensive and costly campaign to win back the American tourist." That individual, strange to relate, has developed the quaint habit of asking the price, looking twice at the article and even going so far as to neglect to buy.

**Flight of Birds**  
 Birds commonly fly against or across a wind current, and are upset if they fly with a strong wind.

Milwaukee Journal: Will the delegates like it? Houston can be warm in June. But so can Kansas City. Maybe that's the big idea in both selections, or when delegates get too hot to be soiced even by fans or the clink of ice in the pitcher, they'll nominate somebody and go home.

**For England's Poor**  
 For the financial year ended Mar. 31, 1927, England's Poor-Law Relief expenditure amounted to approximately \$212,000,000.

Toledo Blade: Christopher Columbus was handicapped. Think of the countries Landbergh has discovered.

**THE MONITOR READER**

- How many languages were represented in a recent and easily understood sentence of 57 words?—Editorial.
- What expense allowance does the college girl require to get along comfortably?—Educational Page.
- How can proper care be taken of hardwood floors?—Household Arts Page.
- Who is expected to be the next Premier of France?—News Section.
- How much was spent on building activities in the United States last year?—Odds and Ends.
- To what extent has the fluctuation of the dollar robbed some and enriched others?—Editorial Page.

**THESE QUESTIONS WERE ANSWERED IN YESTERDAY'S MONITOR**

**What They Say**

**PRESIDENT MASARYK:** "Socialism is possible. Communism is possible. But first you must provide a human race which sincerely desires an unselfish government and knows how to get it."

**GUGLIELMO MARCONI:** "Study short-waves and directive systems and experiment in these fields, because they hold vast possibilities. Long-distance radio communication of the future will be over short-waves."

**OWEN D. YOUNG:** "Facts are our scarcest raw material. This is shown by the economy with which we use them. One has to dig deep for them because they are as difficult to get as they are precious to have."

**VINCENT MASSEY:** "Material bonds may tend to divide Spiritual ties can only unite."

**A Thought for Today**

**READING makes a full man; conference a ready man, and writing an exact man.**  
 —Bacon

**Down to Nothing**  
 Salesman: "This machine will cut your work in half."  
 Customer: "Let me have two."

**A Very Early Riser**  
 "Are you an early riser?"  
 "I'm up every morning before the evening papers are out."  
 Judge.

**In Lighter Vein**

**Railroad Property**  
 "What do you mean by heaving those trunks about like that?" shouted the railway official.  
 The porter was nonplussed, wondering if he had heard correctly.  
 Then the official added: "Don't you see that you're making dents in the concrete platform?"

**HOUSEHOLD HINT**  
 "Is that your sister, Nan?"  
 "Yes; mother sent her up to whip the cream for lunch."

**Competition**  
 American dramatic critics are noted for their devastating frankness. An alleged comedy was produced in New York a short time ago, and one criticism concluded: "Laughter coming from the rear rows indicated that somebody was telling a joke back there."—TW-Bits.

**A Word for Model T**  
 A lady used to riding in a gearshift car took a tour into Yosemite in a Ford. When asked how the car performed she said: "Just wonderful! Why, my husband had to put his foot on the brake all the way up the hills!"—We-Hi Journal.



# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, JANUARY 21, 1928

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

## EDITORIALS

### "The Last Great Challenge"

ABOUT this time next summer—that is, summer in Antarctica—Commander Byrd hopes to give answer to what he calls "the last great challenge to explorers." Outlining his plans in a talk to the National Geographic Society, the man whose north polar flight proved the airplane's value in frigid zones made it plain that his new venture is meant to be not only a quest of the South Pole, but a conquest of Antarctic knowledge.

Moderns may smile a bit condescendingly on occasion at maps of ancient times, maps which make the American continents a bag of meal with a string binding the middle, or set China down in Turkey's backyard; but, as Commander Byrd points out, the schoolboy of today finds in his geography a continent at the "bottom of the world" one and one-half times the size of the United States represented only by a few lines—presumptuous guesses—drawn at random to inclose wide and eloquent blank spaces. For most of us a concept of Antarctica goes little beyond the "Ancient Mariners' picture:

The ice was here, the ice was there,  
The ice was all around.

"The primary object of the expedition is scientific," says Commander Byrd, "and we hope to plant the American flag at the South Pole," so far reached but twice by men—Amundsen in December, 1911, and Scott in January, 1912. Another object, he says, is the promotion of good will in Latin America, for, as he points out, geography will necessarily make the venture an all-American enterprise, since as a base South America is 1200 miles nearer the South Pole than any other continent. Moreover, any help for weather forecasting derived from explorations in the "home of the blizzard" will have greatest value in Latin America.

Unlike the comparatively friendly Arctic, the south polar regions are, so far as known, practically devoid of animal or vegetable growth. Within the ice ramparts which guard Antarctica's coast explorers have found only a barren plateau. Commander Byrd will use a specially protected ship to break through the continent's outer barrier of floating pack ice. Finding a foothold on Ross Sea, 1200 miles from the pole, he will use dog sleds and tractors to lay down a line of bases stretching inland, as safeguards for his flights. He intends to seize every advantage modern equipment will give him. There will be portable houses, an electric lighting plant and the latest in radio, in addition to the three airplanes, one similar to the transatlantic ship, the America. In this large plane the flier may carry dogs and a light sled on the final strike for the pole.

This will only be necessary if the plane is unable to land at the pole with a fuel load sufficient for the return journey. As the altitude there rises to about two miles above sea level, it is estimated that the plane must have a "ceiling," unloaded, of at least four miles. A landing at the pole is particularly desired for the observations it will permit. But geographical and meteorological secrets are only part of the treasures Commander Byrd hopes to unlock in this frozen land. In his party of twenty or more he plans to include "oologists" of a dozen descriptions whom he expects the airplanes to supply with materials for research.

The explored portions of Antarctica are high, cold and barren, but it is hoped that the flights will disclose lower and warmer areas where the powerful effect of the twenty-four-hour sun makes vegetation possible in summer. While the Antarctic extremes of temperature do not compare with the Arctic—where one point in Siberia has recorded a range from -93° to -49° F.—there is a chance that some part of the almost unknown continent may furnish what might be called "a summer opposite" for the coldest winter mark ever noted there, which is -86°. Another possible achievement is a side flight to catch up with the vagrant magnetic pole, which in its wide peregrinations remains far from the geographic pole. On all exploratory flights mapping cameras will be used to fill in "the great open spaces" found on present maps. It is Commander Byrd's hope that as much can be done for the blank spots in several other fields of human knowledge.

### What Will Spain's Assembly Do?

THE Spanish National Assembly resumes this month its labors after a considerable recess for the holidays. Speculation is rife as to what may be accomplished before the adjournment for the summer months. Of actual achievement there has as yet been little. Perhaps, however, immediate and far-reaching proposals were not to be expected. The Spanish Government has approved the simplification of the bachelor's examination in the universities, and statutory changes have been proposed in respect of the right of cousins to inherit in cases of intestacy. It may seem that these are small accomplishments for a National Assembly that has labored for three months. They are pointed to with pride by General Primo de Rivera as illustrations of successful collaboration between the representatives of the realm and those who now compose the Spanish Directory, or Dictatorship. Perhaps they are, but much more important will be the other proposals which the Assembly will make and on which, at the moment, the commissions into which it is divided are working.

There are eighteen of these commissions, or sections, and they have broad terms of reference. On the reports that these commissions make will depend the successes or failures of the Assembly. The eighteen sections will consider such important matters as the status and payment of public functionaries; the revision of the criminal code; finances and budgetary reform; commercial legislation covering such matters as trade marks; treaties and foreign policy; national defense; education and public works. The Assembly itself has only four plenary sessions a month; speeches are limited to twenty minutes—a restraint on garrulity which may be conducive to expedition but which may also be imposed in order to limit criticisms of the Administration and to reduce the rôle of the Assembly to that of a debating

society. But the eighteen commissions meet three times a week, and it is to their labors that chief attention is being directed.

The most important of the commissions is charged with a revision of the constitutional laws. It is to this commission that Primo de Rivera is paying personal attention. Little is known of its exact intentions. There are reports that it will recommend the formation of a new Assembly, which will be composed of elected members representing the corporations (on the Fascist model) and of government nominees, and that over such a body there will be a Crown Council of thirty persons. A definite pronouncement on the scheme to be recommended will probably be made in the immediate future, and it will overshadow the suggestions of the other seventeen sections of the Assembly. For the fact of the matter is that the Commission on Constitutional Laws, in collaboration with the Dictator, will determine the future political organization of Spain. The scheme which is announced will disclose how far the people may influence, and what benefits they may derive, from the Spanish state.

### A Southern Democratic Candidate

THE appearance of Senator Walter F. George of Georgia as a candidate for the Democratic presidential nomination is a political phenomenon well deserving attention. Since the Civil War neither political party has ventured to nominate a candidate for the first place on a ticket hailing from the South. Nevertheless, the Democrats, in the cases of Woodrow Wilson and John W. Davis, were keen to lay stress upon a certain early connection of their candidates with southern communities, while in the Roosevelt campaign the association of that distinguished and many-sided statesman with the Bullock family of Georgia was not infrequently emphasized.

This year the Democrats have adopted the almost revolutionary tactics of taking their convention into a far southern state. They are confronted with a very vigorous candidacy for the presidential nomination of a northern Democrat, who, whatever may be his many admirable qualities, is distinctly obnoxious to the South because of his opposition to prohibition, if for no other reason. The feeling is strong in the party that no Democrat can be elected, and that it might be well to make a nomination which would have the tendency to unify the party and leave its organization in hands acceptable to the great majority of its voters, rather than in the control of the political bosses of four or five of the great cities of the North. It is this feeling that gives to the George candidacy a certain importance.

Already several southern states have endorsed him, and his position on national issues will appeal to very powerful forces within the party organization. Moreover, it is urged that his nomination would be the first step toward breaking down that prejudice against a southern candidate which thus far has limited the Democrats of the South to the function of providing votes with which to elect their nominees, while prevented from presenting one of their own number.

Senator George's candidacy will bear watching. The convention at Houston may determine whether the Democratic Party is going to remain a vital force in the politics of the Nation or be wrecked on the rocks of personal ambition.

### A Timely Admonition

BY NOW it is generally appreciated that hostile and speculative newspaper writing contributed gravely to the difficulties which beset the Geneva Disarmament Conference and which finally brought it to premature adjournment. Clearly, one of the lessons of the failure of the Geneva conference is that post-war diplomacy of the conference table, if it is to supplant the pre-war diplomacy of secret intrigue, must be supported by a press prepared to serve understanding and peace, not misunderstanding and prejudice. In the course of his recent lectures at Yale, J. Alfred Sponder, the distinguished British journalist, adds the weight of his experience and judgment to this view.

"Above all," said Mr. Sponder, "it must be remembered that the existence of a free, serious, and responsible press, willing to devote adequate space and attention to public affairs, is one of the postulates of modern democracy, and all the troubles and difficulties of democratic government must be aggravated by a trivial, irresponsible, and purely commercial press." It is a timely admonition which Mr. Sponder makes. The negotiations between Secretary Kellogg and M. Briand respecting the proposed Franco-American peace treaty demand a patient and sympathetic pen. The proceedings of the Pan-American conference demand friendly and unimpassioned treatment. They present to the press of all nations both opportunities and responsibilities.

### A New Pan-American Consciousness

WHILE it is yet too early to forecast, with any degree of certainty, the results of the deliberations at the Havana Pan-American Congress now in session, it is clearly apparent, judging from present indications, that there has been gained, both north and south of the isthmus, a clearer concept than formerly existed of what may be defined as a Pan-American consciousness. By this it is meant that the peoples of all countries concerned are learning how to think in terms of collective rather than individual interest, with the inevitable result that there will be reached, now or at some time in the future, an agreement to establish a permanent tribunal for the adjudication and adjustment of whatever differences may arise among them.

There has been expressed at the present conference a desire, said to reflect sentiment in most or all of the republics of South and Central America, that a formal arbitration agreement affecting Pan-America be entered into immediately. But it is intimated that now, as in the past, representatives of the United States will hesitate to enter their unqualified approval of such a plan, despite the general adherence of their Government to the theory of arbitration. In a recent issue of this newspaper Mr. Drew Pearson reviewed, briefly, the history of pre-

vious conversations and negotiations along this line. It is interesting at this juncture to note the development and steady growth of sentiment in support of arbitration everywhere, not only as a means of effectively settling commercial and industrial differences, but as a preventive of war between peoples of different nations. The integrity of arbitral tribunals has been accepted as an established fact. The fairness and impartiality of their decisions, once their jurisdictions and codes have been fixed and agreed upon, are, in the main, no longer questioned.

It has been pointed out that the United States, until the present time, has hesitated to enter into compulsory arbitration agreements with its southern neighbors because in such tribunals it would be represented by but one member, while Latin America would name twenty. Possibly this ratio would be maintained under any agreement which might be reached. In that case absolute faith and confidence would be reposed in the court or tribunal as a whole, irrespective of the nationality of its personnel. This, if granted, must be predicated upon the possession by the members of an international, or specifically a Pan-American consciousness, which would surmount or displace purely nationalistic concepts of right and justice.

Has there been a sufficient advance in the direction indicated? This is a discovery which must be made in this or some future conference. It is certain that great progress along the desired line has been made in recent years, and it is true that the thought of more and more people is becoming receptive to right ideas. Now or later, by processes entirely logical and sound, there will be worked out, it is hoped, a plan by which the advance being made by individuals and nations in the direction of compromise and adjustment in all the affairs of human existence can be held and safeguarded.

### What the Composer Accomplishes

JAZZ, hardly any help for it, seems to represent the American idea everywhere, save at home. Jazz has been accepted, let be pleased or displeased who will, in Europe, Asia and Africa as indicating the manners of the people of the United States, while they themselves are no doubt ready and waiting for some new tone-concept to be invented to take its place.

The jazz rhythm, in countries where imported, has obviously found not only popular welcome, but artistic approval as well. It is being made use of by serious musicians, though chiefly in a comic way, proving adaptable more to the portion of a work known as the scherzo than to anything else. So that right in the midst of a revival of the classic, there comes about a reversion to the grotesque. At the very moment when composers are returning to old-school formalism, there occurs an exaltation of informality. The mechanical jazz beat of one prevails over the elastic minuet beat of three. A plantation song sounds instead of a ballroom tune. The staccato of the banjo supersedes the legato of the violin.

One of the earliest European jazz pieces to be written was by Igor Stravinsky; which, by chance of Mr. Stravinsky being on a visit to America, was produced in New York. One of the latest is the second movement of Maurice Ravel's sonata for violin and piano (1926) which Mr. Ravel is presenting this winter at his concerts in cities of the United States. If either Mr. Stravinsky or Mr. Ravel imagines that he caught the mood of jazz, that may have been plentiful justification for him. But no matter how convinced he may have been, American listeners are likely to question his success.

And yet, if the chamber music piece of Stravinsky and the violin sonata of Ravel do not, in American opinion, hold the quality of jazz, neither does the music of Bizet's opera, "Carmen," hold, in unanimous Spanish view, that of the folksong of Seville. Perhaps composers in a good many instances write their music first and do their traveling afterward. That is how it has been, notoriously, in the case of those who have made Persia and Arabia the subject of symphonic picturings, entitling the effort, "Oriental," or something of the sort. That is how it has been, as far as the jazz chamber-music piece and the "Blues" violin sonata go, with Messrs. Stravinsky and Ravel.

But, after all, what demands categorical answer is not whether the composer who borrows themes from here and who derives style from there hits or misses the mark as an interpreter of national or racial character, but whether he sets before the public a novel and universally expressive piece of music.

## Random Ramblings

They say that Henry Ford used to pay for original jokes about his car. Now that the car is out of the joke class, one wonders what is the advertising value of the item regarding a man who, a few days ago, was stopped for speeding in one of the new models, and protested that he was only in second gear.

A questionnaire answered by schoolboys on "Who would you like to be, if you were not yourself?" placed Colonel Lindbergh first and "My Dad" last, an indication that "Dad" must fly higher.

Massachusetts has a codfish on its new automobile license plates to advertise the State, and Idaho has a potato. When will the two get together for a mess of "fish and chips"?

Street car companies are now advocating going to business and to the theater by their lines, thus overcoming parking difficulties. But how about the "parking" problem?

Congress is going to be asked to stretch a point in the anti-trust laws to enable American companies to operate a pool to buy up rubber against foreign monopolies.

With reports of successful preliminary television tests between New York and London, "hands across the sea" soon should have a new meaning.

The schoolboy who described the United States as "being in the temperance zone" wasn't far wrong after all.

The combers of the sea are continually at work on the permanent waves.

## The Shanty

THE folks in Kingstown call it the Shanty, and externally it befits its name. But if you can brave the shabby exterior of the little cottage, set well back on a grass plot, with its swagback roof of curled and silvered shingles, its worn steps and rough porch, and drop the brass knocker (which came from the home town of the Sweet Swan of Avon, and has seen the break of day in Warwickshire as well as starglight in northern Maine), you will find that the contents of a package cannot always be judged by the wrapping.

You enter a good-sized room which at first glance seems to be the whole Shanty, but two doors with large H.L. hinges painted black on the light gray (hand-forged hinges cost money and camouflage was fathered by necessity) hint of other rooms beyond.

First, there are books, plenty of books, and pictures. The books roost in homemade shelves of light gray, and between two tiers of shelves on either side of an end window is a built-in desk gleaming with brass implements marshaled by a tiny statuette of the great Napoleon, of hand-cut Vienna brass, who, shadowed by a red plume pen, frowns with folded arms upon a green blotter.

The books are friendly and informal, as suits a shanty, and are worn with use. None of your Morocco-bindings-by-the-yard in Kingstown! Then there are three oil paintings: two Mexican vaqueros in steeple hats and vivid sarapes career wildly on little mustangs across a sun-drenched cactus plain; a bucking horse upheaves from a cloud of dust, while on the opposite wall white oxen, tended by a portly peasant in stained beret and smock, draw a wain across a background of Lombardy poplars and the pale-blue sky of France.

There is an etching of the lacy towers of Oxford from the Bodleian, and a pencil sketch of Magdalen Bridge and the mule-eared tower of the college. Scattered among personal photographs is a copy of the portrait of the serene Beatrice d'Este, and a water color of the Shanty buried in climbing nasturtiums and marigolds before Jack Frost came and folded them away for the winter.

On a door is an Egyptian tapestry of appliqué showing Osiris; only on examination it is found to be painted on canvas instead of appliqué, for it is homemade. Camouflage again. There is another Egyptian scene on the cream wall behind the quaint old Franklin stove (cast when the maiden Victoria ascended England's throne, and decorated with iron tassels and Gothic arches), which shows a Pharaoh poling a slender boat among the papyrus reeds of Father Nile, flushing up a swarm of white ibises.

## From the World's Great Capitals—London

SIR ARTHUR HAWORTH gave some striking figures about the relatively trifling cost of the League of Nations to Great Britain in the course of an address in Manchester recently. The annual British contribution, he said, apart from what was paid by the dominions, was "about £100,000." In 1918 the country spent a similar sum in armaments "every eighteen minutes." The yearly upkeep of a single battle cruiser would pay the British contribution to the League, more than four times over and Geneva actually cost the country less than one regiment of infantry. The League's success in putting Austria on its feet again, he added, had had the result that "£2,000,000 owing to Great Britain which until then had not been worth a snap of one's fingers, became a security the interest of which more than paid our total contribution to the League in perpetuity, so that our membership of the League actually cost us nothing."

Following the good example of the British Museum the Public Record Office is arranging to have on sale photographic reproductions of famous documents. They will be in the form of post cards and anyone will be able to get Shakespeare's signature or the anonymous warning which led to the Gunpowder Plot discovery. Other famous documents include the log of Nelson's flagship during the Battle of Trafalgar, the indenture to Magna Charta and the protocol of 1839 guaranteeing the maintenance of the independence of Belgium. There are others making up a set of post cards and if these prove popular and "go off" well others will probably follow.

A church bell, after being 350 years in use, has just been back for repair to the foundry where it was originally cast. This interesting fact, which it is claimed, could have been possible in no other place of business even in conservative London, has come to light with the renovation of a fine peal at St. Mary's, Wimbledon. This peal—hitherto consisting of six bells—has just been increased by the gift of two new ones by Sir Frederick and Lady Green of Wimbledon Park. At the same time the six old bells have been returned and rung with new fittings. For this purpose they were sent to the Whitechapel Bell Foundry. It was there discovered that one of them, cast between 1570 and 1572, came originally from this long-lived place of manufacture. A second had been cast in the same works in 1715. The oldest of the series had been cast between 1506 and 1522 by William Culverden, another ancient London bell founder.

London streets are at present undergoing an extensive course of decoration with new telephone kiosks. In color they are perhaps more suited to Moscow than to the chief town of the British Empire, and they are being dotted about the landscape in the most surprising places.

The complexity of interests which fill, or at least surround, modern existence is sometimes rather disconcertingly shown by the radio. Such an instance was illustrated throughout Britain on the night when the prayer-book vote in the House of Commons unexpectedly resulted in the rejection of that measure. Shortly before midnight the dance music which was coming over the air faded out and listeners and dancers paused to hear these words: "This is London and Daventry calling the British Isles." After debate in the House of Commons tonight the prayer-book measure was rejected by 247 votes to 205. As the bill has now been rejected by one house of Parliament, it cannot go forward for the royal assent. . . . It is now five minutes to twelve, and we shall return for a little more dance music to conclude our night's program." After reciting this incident, one columnist observes: "But to a solitary listener, with the headphones to his ears by the fire in a quiet room, it produced the very oddest effect. Still, it certainly illustrates the essential diversity of life and human interests—which is, after all, a more fundamental thing than either the proposed prayer book or a division in the House of Commons."

One of London's leading booksellers is in the habit of circulating a mailing list of his customers from time to time, suggesting various works in which he thinks they may be interested. In his last circular he made a number of classifications, after having examined his stock and noted what books were not selling as well as he thought they deserved. He headed this classification, "Novelists who ought to sell better." When the circular came back from the printer it appeared:

Novelists Who Ought to Sell Better.

A warm dispute is now in progress as to whether the actual mistake was made by the bookseller or the printer, with no lack of champions on the side of the printer.

Journeys by air from the Continent to England are much more popular than journeys from England to the Continent by the same means. In the first nine months of 1927, as shown in a statement issued by the Board of Trade, 12,656 passengers arrived, while 11,570 left. This was a substantial improvement over the previous year.

and blue herons. It, too, is a product of the Shanty workshop in the old woodshed.

On a high shelf a Spanish galleon spreads emblazoned sails between a Florentine candelstick and a bowl from Brittany. A rubicund Toby jug blossoms with paper black-eyed Susans near by a Kashmir candelstick, while on a red whatnot Conrad and Kipling jostle each other and a hand-painted Swedish clock chums away the hours with a Breton peasant carved from chestnut wood. Beside the door two long bows hang, and a basket blooms gorgeously with a sheaf of scarlet arrows, feathered green and blue and yellow.

At night the candles glint here and there on brass (a Gothic treasure chest picked up for a song on one of St. Malo's cobbled streets; a chestnut roaster from Oxford's corn market; tongs and forks from the clanging smithies of Birmingham), and glimmer in antique mirrors whose frames were-fashioned and painted in the woodshed workshop.

It really was a shanty once, where poor folk lived and hung their wash on the porch, until something larger found it, transformed it and gave it a new utterance. There is no luxury, but comfort and peace. There is a sorrel tomcat who slumbers on gay hooked rugs, and wicker chairs with wide arms and plump chintz cushions, and a cuckoo clock that sings somewhat sleepily about ten of a winter night.

There are long evenings before the fire when the birch logs give tongue to the songs learned from the wind and the hilltops, and the friendly dark creeps around the walls. And there are visitors: the country printer who is a rare man steeped in booklore, with a kindly philosophy, and who descends sagely by the hour on subjects ranging from the habits of brook trout to Shavianism.

There is a Frenchman, who first saw the light in a Paris Faubourg, who grows Holland tulips and French roses, and whose conversation cannot stay long away from flowers. Tonight it was the brakeman of the narrow-gauge railroad that trudges up to Kingstown from the county seat, and last week a lady from Rumania in whose conversation swarmed a galaxy of princes, generals, diplomats and Poiret frocks. So it goes.

No luxury, no riches and no display, for lock-stock-and-barrel the Shanty and all its furnishings cost not so much as an average automobile. But Shanty though it is, it will endure, for it is built upon, cemented and bound together with that which no storm can rage against successfully.

C. G. W.

The bulk of air travel, most of which takes place in the tourist season, is done by Americans, both between England and the Continent and on the Continent itself. The reason for the discrepancy in the British incoming and outgoing figures is that a great number of Americans who come to Europe leave the ship at Cherbourg. After seeing Europe they fly direct from Paris, Berlin, Brussels, Amsterdam, or other center to London, and go home by way of Southampton or some other British port.

Hundreds of hungry sea gulls from old Father Thames, who is perhaps a less bountiful provider in the winter than the summer, are being fed with crumbs from numerous windows in Adelphi Terrace and other parts of the Victoria Embankment, repaying their generous hosts with exhibitions of graceful flying and diving in midair, for these free titbits. From a high balcony in the Hotel Cecil, two waiters apparently having finished serving their indoor guests at a certain hour, daily remember the sea gulls and cast to them quantities of food which are caught and consumed in a flash, sometimes before the dainties have fallen more than a few yards toward the earth. Watching these strong-winged creatures darting about with the rapidity of a humming bird busy at a honeysuckle vine, speeding like the wind and yet never interfering with each other's movements, one observer was forcibly reminded how the Wright brothers, before undertaking their now historic experimental flights at Kittyhawk, N. C., in 1903, are said to have studied for hours at a time the wing movements of the sea gull and other aquatic birds.

About 500 London swans, belonging to the King, the Vintners' Company, and the Dyers' Company, which ordinarily live in the Thames at various points near the center of town, have been "boarded out" for the winter in private gardens, bathhouses, and other likely and sheltered spots between London Bridge and Reading. The Royal Swankeeper and the swankeepers for the Dyers' and Vintners' Companies have had their hands full gathering the swans together and transporting them to their lodgings. During bad weather the swans are fed with food, maize, barley, wheat, and other grains, for which, together with lodging, their owners pay about 3s. 6d. a week per swan.

Somewhat the locality where 6,000,000 oranges can change hands in one day deserves a better name than Pudding Lane. But it is in this very stolid-sounding street that the orange sales in London take place and it is round about Christmas that the biggest ones are held. And this sale of 6,000,000 did not include over 1300 cases of Palermo and Messina lemons, together with large consignments of grape fruit, apples, dates, and quite a lot of mistletoe from France. Altogether over 200,000,000 were sold before Christmas in Pudding Lane market, which claims to be older than Covent Garden. It was here that sales "by candle" used to take place when the highest bidder, before a lighted candle reached a certain mark, took the consignment offered for sale.

## Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board will not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

### The Futility of Wars

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I heartily approve of the Monitor's stand for peace. And I would like to ask what answer can be given to a certain class of citizen, representative, I believe, of a large number of people.

I was talking with a man, an ordinary type of business man, and expressed my disapproval of the Government trying to install compulsory military training in the high schools and colleges. He answered: "We should have military training because we will always have wars as long as boys will fight, and every boy on his way to and from school will fight because he likes to fight." To me this is absurd reasoning. Should great nations be plunged into costly and devastating wars simply because boys like to scrap? Would a mother consent to having her house demolished merely because her sons enjoyed a rousing good pomping? Why should our mother country consent to the devastating loss of men and property because her male citizens enjoy fighting?

Of course, this is typically a man's viewpoint, though the militaristic mentality is not confined to the male sex. I have heard women say, "We have always had wars, we always will have wars." Why can't such people realize that as long as they continue talking and thinking this way they are bound to continue wars. As soon as they can comprehend that wars are not necessary, so soon will wars cease. Every reasoning person can see that wars settle nothing. The nations that do the most fighting lose the most in men and money, even if they do technically win.

Even in a boy's fight the winner isn't proved in the right. He only proves he has the stronger muscles and the harder punch.

ANNE WALTON.  
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